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MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 49 Number 8 *October 1993*

JOBLESS RATE DECLINES SHARPLY

Michigan's unemployment rate declined by 1.5 percentage points as the jobless rate dropped from 7.8 percent in July to 6.3 percent in August. The August unemployment rate was the lowest registered in Michigan since April 1989, and for the fifth time this year stood below the national level (6.5 percent unadjusted). The rate decrease represents 72,000 fewer individuals out of work, as the number of residents seeking employment fell to 301,000. The decrease in unemployment was attributed mainly to a seasonal drop in the labor force. Many workers who did not find summer employment, began leaving the job market.

Compared with a year ago, labor force and employment have expanded by 64,000 and 164,000 respectively, while unemployment declined by 99,000. This has resulted in an over the year drop of 2.2 percentage points in the state's unemployment rate.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UP IN AUGUST

Total wage and salary employment in Michigan increased, as industry jobs advanced to 3,933,700 in August. Employment opportunities edged upward by 2,000 as gains were centered in the goods producing industries. Goods producing jobs advanced by 4,500, primarily as a result of scattered gains in both the durable goods and the nondurable goods industries. Service producing employment lost 2,500 jobs during August, as temporary, end-of-the-summer closures of state and local higher educational facilities cancelled out modest gains in the retail trade and services industries.

In August, the average workweek in the state's manufacturing industries increased to 42.8 hours from 41.7 hours the previous month. The gain was due to additional hours worked by individuals in the automotive and related industries. Over the month, average hourly earnings advanced by seven cents to $15.16. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $648.85, a gain of $19.60 over July's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1993		1993	
	Aug.	Jul.	Aug.	Jul.
Manufacturing	15.16	15.09	42.8	41.7
Durables	16.14	16.02	43.1	42.0
Motor Vehicles	19.74	19.62	43.0	41.1
Nondurables	12.21	12.29	41.8	40.8

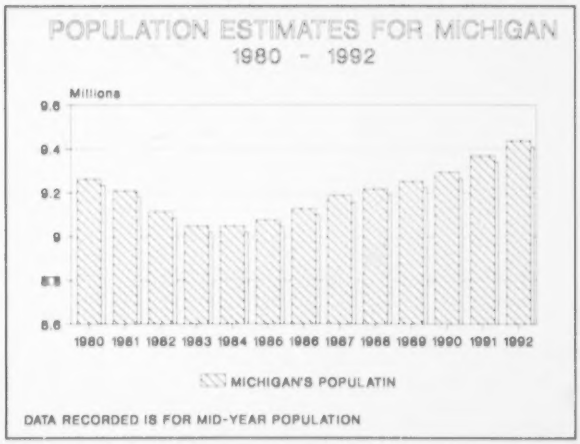
MICHIGAN'S POPULATION CONTINUES TO EXPAND

According to estimates recently released by the Bureau of the Census, Michigan's population growth rate from 1991 to 1992, although moderate by national standards, was the highest recorded in the state since 1970-1971. Michigan's growth rate of 0.74 percent continues an expansion trend which began in 1983-1984, following four years of population loss.

The recent growth in Michigan's population is primarily the result of a steady increase in the number of births, along with a substantial decline in the net out-migration of individuals from the state. Because of the unusually large number of workers employed in its manufacturing industries, Michigan tends to experience a strong out-migration of workers during recessions and heavy in-migration during recoveries. The near balance observed between in-migration and out-migration during 1991, is a positive development, particularly for a recessionary period, and is attributed to the steadily improving economic climate in Michigan. Should the net migration continue to improve as in previous recoveries, Michigan may experience a substantial population growth during the middle of the decade.

Preliminary county population estimates for 1991 indicate that 22 counties grew by more than 2 percent since 1990 Census, while only eight counties lost population. The highest estimated growth rate was 4.1 percent in Alger county, where the construction of a new prison has expanded local employment. Rapid growth also continued in much of the northern lower peninsula and in Ottawa, Livingston and Lapeer counties.

Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget, Demographic Research and Statistics.



	Michigan (Data in Thousands)		
	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,769	4,790	4,705
Employment	4,468	4,416	4,304
Unemployment	301	373	401
Rate (Percent)	6.3	7.8	8.5
Place of Work			
Total Employment	3,934	3,932	3,920
Goods Producing	1,047	1,042	1,057
Const. & Mining	156	158	153
Manufacturing	890	884	905
Durable Goods	653	650	672
Primary Metals	36	36	36
Fabricated Metals	115	112	115
Trans. Equip.	265	265	287
Nondurable Goods	237	234	233
Food & Kindred	47	46	47
Other Nondurable	190	188	187
Service Producing	2,887	2,889	2,862
Tran. Comm. Util.	157	157	156
Wholesale Trade	200	201	202
Retail Trade	750	746	739
General Merch.	116	114	115
Eating & Drinking	269	267	263
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	191	191	191
Finance	87	87	87
Services	1,017	1,015	984
Business Services	202	199	194
Health Services	334	334	325
Other Services	481	481	465
Government	572	580	590
Federal	56	57	58
State	147	149	150
Local	369	374	381
Labor Disputes	2.2	0.2	0.3

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Benton Harbor		
	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	161,700	165,200	161,200	67,100	67,000	66,000	81,700	81,600	80,700
Employment	155,800	157,800	152,700	63,200	62,200	61,100	76,400	75,100	73,600
Unemployment	6,000	7,400	8,500	3,900	4,900	4,800	5,300	6,400	7,100
Rate (Percent)	3.7	4.5	5.2	5.9	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.9	8.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	168,100	172,100	170,400	60,400	60,000	59,900	67,300	66,900	67,100
Construction & Mining	4,300	4,300	4,000	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000
Manufacturing	34,000	35,100	35,300	16,500	16,200	16,300	20,000	19,900	20,300
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	4,000	4,000	4,300	1,900	2,000	1,800	3,100	3,000	2,900
Wholesale Trade	4,700	4,700	4,900	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,300	2,300	2,300
Retail Trade	25,800	25,800	25,600	11,500	11,500	11,400	12,600	12,500	12,300
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	5,300	5,300	5,300	3,100	3,100	3,100	2,600	2,600	2,700
Services	40,700	40,800	40,100	12,600	12,300	12,500	15,800	15,800	15,600
Government	49,400	52,100	51,000	10,900	11,000	11,000	9,000	8,800	9,000
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Jackson			Kalamazoo			Lansing		
	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	67,500	67,900	67,300	123,600	123,400	122,400	239,500	241,400	238,100
Employment	62,800	62,100	60,400	119,000	117,600	115,600	223,900	228,500	224,400
Unemployment	4,700	5,800	6,800	4,700	5,800	6,800	15,600	12,900	13,700
Rate (Percent)	7.0	8.6	10.1	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.5	5.3	5.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	54,000	53,800	53,600	113,500	113,100	112,600	201,200	206,900	208,200
Construction & Mining	1,700	1,700	1,700	4,500	4,400	4,400	6,800	6,900	6,900
Manufacturing	12,000	12,000	12,000	27,600	27,300	28,100	22,200	28,100	29,900
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,100	3,100	3,300	6,600	6,600	6,500
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,500	4,500	4,500	8,600	8,600	8,700
Retail Trade	11,500	11,400	11,200	21,500	21,500	21,200	38,900	38,100	38,400
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,600	1,700	1,800	6,400	6,400	6,200	12,800	12,800	12,500
Services	12,100	11,900	11,600	30,700	30,600	29,800	46,700	46,600	44,300
Government	9,300	9,400	9,500	15,200	15,200	15,200	58,700	59,100	61,000
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Detroit (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids		
	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,213	2,225	2,175	184,500	188,000	188,300	405,700	404,200	395,800
Employment	2,072	2,041	1,986	167,500	167,100	163,300	387,100	380,300	367,400
Unemployment	141	184	188	17,100	20,800	25,000	18,700	23,900	28,400
Rate (Percent)	6.4	8.3	8.7	9.2	11.1	13.3	4.6	5.9	7.2
Place of Work									
Total Employment	1,897	1,885	1,880	161,500	162,700	163,000	368,800	365,400	361,200
Construction & Mining	64	65	62	6,000	5,800	5,200	17,200	16,900	16,800
Manufacturing	428	417	421	44,500	44,900	47,100	101,700	100,000	100,900
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	88	89	87	4,500	4,600	4,800	13,700	13,600	13,300
Wholesale Trade	112	112	113	7,000	7,100	7,200	28,300	28,200	27,600
Retail Trade	345	343	341	32,700	32,400	33,100	68,800	68,000	67,800
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	107	107	109	6,000	6,000	5,900	17,400	17,200	16,700
Services	538	537	525	41,400	42,100	38,900	89,500	88,900	86,000
Government	214	216	221	19,300	19,700	20,900	32,200	32,500	32,100
Labor Disputes	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0

	Muskegon			Saginaw - Bay - Midland			Upper Peninsula		
	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	Jul 1993	Aug 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	68,700	68,700	69,700	196,600	196,700	194,800	160,600	160,400	157,000
Employment	62,600	61,700	61,200	184,800	182,100	179,200	149,200	147,200	142,500
Unemployment	6,100	7,000	8,400	11,800	14,600	15,700	11,400	13,100	14,500
Rate (Percent)	8.8	10.2	12.1	6.0	7.4	8.0	7.1	8.2	9.2
Place of Work									
Total Employment	56,900	56,600	57,600	165,700	164,600	166,200	119,500	120,800	119,300
Construction & Mining	2,300	2,400	2,200	9,100	9,100	8,200	6,700	8,500	8,800
Manufacturing	14,500	14,200	15,100	41,900	41,400	43,400	15,400	15,300	15,500
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,300	6,400	6,400	6,400	5,800	5,900	5,900
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,300	2,200	5,900	5,900	6,100	3,300	3,300	3,200
Retail Trade	11,500	11,400	11,800	35,800	35,500	35,500	26,200	26,000	25,600
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,800	1,800	1,800	6,300	6,200	6,200	4,300	4,300	4,300
Services	13,400	13,600	13,000	41,000	40,800	39,900	26,000	25,700	24,500
Government	8,900	8,700	9,100	19,300	19,300	20,600	31,800	31,800	31,600
Labor Disputes	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES IN MOST MAJOR AREAS

August unemployment rate fell in eleven out of Michigan's 12 major labor market areas, as the tourism and vacationing season reached its peak. Most areas recorded employment gains in the recreational and amusement industries as well as hotels and eating and drinking establishments. Job levels also advanced in the construction, retail trade and food processing sectors. The only major area to record an increase in its jobless rate was Lansing, following some temporary layoffs in its local auto manufacturing plants.

Among the state's major labor market areas, Ann Arbor continued to exhibit the lowest unemployment rate at 3.7 percent, closely followed by Kalamazoo with 3.8 percent, while the Flint area had the highest rate at 9.2 percent. The Flint area also shared with Detroit the largest rate change in August, a decrease of 1.9 percent for the month. The Lansing area recorded the only rate gain, increasing from 5.3 to 6.5 percent. Compared with a year ago, the jobless rate fell considerably in most major areas. The most significant declines were registered in the Flint and Muskegon metropolitan statistical areas, in which the unemployment rate fell by 4.1 and 3.3 percentage points respectively. The Detroit area lost 2.3 percentage points, down to 6.4 percent for the month.

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS IN PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Wage and salary employment in the major areas revealed a mixed picture that can be often observed at the end of the summer, when the economy begins to prepare for the arrival of autumn. On one hand, all educational facilities including colleges closed in August in preparation for the upcoming fall semester, causing employment to drop even further in state and local education. On the other hand, employment increased in industries such as business services and personnel supply services, as many businesses prepare for fall activities. Among the major areas, the Detroit metropolitan area enjoyed the largest employment gains. These gains were recorded mainly in transportation equipment industries as well as in retail trade and services.

During August, the average workweek in the manufacturing industries advanced in seven major metropolitan areas. The increase was due to additional hours worked in the automotive and related industries. Average hourly earnings moved up in eight metropolitan statistical areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in those areas to increase. The largest gains were reflected in Ann Arbor and Detroit, while the largest losses were in the Kalamazoo and Battle Creek metropolitan areas.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
July and August 1993

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Aug.	Jul.	Aug.	Jul.	Aug.	Jul.
Ann Arbor	45.3	41.9	776.89	683.86	17.15	16.56
Battle Creek	44.3	43.7	734.49	742.90	16.58	17.00
Benton Harbor	42.8	43.7	488.35	487.69	11.41	11.16
Detroit	43.7	42.1	719.30	688.76	16.46	16.36
Flint	43.0	42.5	860.86	841.92	20.02	19.81
Grand Rapids	42.8	42.1	535.43	524.99	12.51	12.47
Jackson	41.9	41.6	454.61	447.20	10.85	10.75
Kalamazoo	43.1	43.3	621.93	655.99	14.43	15.15
Lansing	41.8	38.5	662.95	647.18	15.86	16.81
Muskegon	41.0	41.7	497.74	502.48	12.14	12.05
Saginaw	42.8	43.2	735.30	739.15	17.18	17.11
Upper Peninsula	40.5	39.9	466.15	454.86	11.51	11.40

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LMI ON-LINE, a new service developed by **MESC** offers an easy-to-use, state-of-the-art system of accessing **Labor Market Information (LMI).** The system is a computer-based electronic bulletin board, providing current and comprehensive information on the job market. **LMI ON-LINE** is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is **free of charge. LMI ON-LINE** provides jobseekers, employers, and planners **direct access** to a wide range of information which includes current job openings, job outlook, labor force data, unemployment rates, wages, industry data, occupational employment, Consumer Price Index and more.

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AFFIRMATIVE ACTION INFORMATION REPORT, 1992

The publication is designed to assist employers in evaluating the utilization of women and minorities in their work force and in establishing goals to improve such utilization. The report was prepared in accordance with United States Department of Labor guidelines covering the development of affirmative action information as agreed to by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC).

The Affirmative Action Report, 1992 contains 1990 census population and occupation information; 1992 labor force demographics and 1993 occupational distribution of job service applicants. The report has been redesigned in a more user friendly format and is more comprehensive containing statistics for the state, its Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), its Labor Market Areas (LMAs) and the nation. The publication is available for $12.00. All orders must be prepaid.

For further information concerning the **ON-LINE LMI** and ordering the **AFFIRMATIVE ACTION INFORMATION REPORT,** please contact the MESC, Information and Reports Section at (313) 876-5427.

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MICHIGAN'S

LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 49 Number 9 ***November 1993***

SEASONAL INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate in Michigan climbed from 6.3 to 6.6 percent in September. The rate increase represents 5,000 additional individuals out of work, as the number of residents seeking employment advanced to 306,000. Total employment declined by 112,000 to 4,356,000, while the labor force dropped by 106,000, settling at 4,663,000. During September, many individuals, who were working in temporary summer employment began leaving the work force, as the tourism and amusement industries, along with summer related recreational facilities, began reducing staff in preparation for the arrival of colder weather.

Compared with a year ago, labor force and employment have expanded by 41,000 and 126,000 respectively, while unemployment declined by 85,000. This has resulted in an over the year drop of 1.9 percentage points in the state's unemployment rate.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SURGES AS SCHOOLS REOPEN

Michigan's wage and salary employment advanced, as industry jobs increased to 3,993,300 in September. Employment opportunities expanded by 56,500 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing industries. Goods producing jobs increased by 8,000, primarily as a result of recalls in the transportation equipment and related industries. Service producing employment climbed by 48,600 jobs during September, as Michigan's state and local educational facilities began recalling support personnel with the arrival of the fall semester.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1993		1993	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.
Manufacturing	15.53	15.08	43.3	42.8
Durables	16.52	16.06	43.7	43.1
Motor Vehicles	20.09	19.66	44.2	43.1
Nondurables	12.52	12.18	42.2	42.0

In September, the average workweek in the state's manufacturing industries increased to 43.3 hours from 42.8 hours the previous month. The gain was due to additional hours worked by individuals in the automotive and related industries. Over the month, average hourly earnings advanced by 45 cents to $15.53. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $672.45, a gain of $27.03 over August's total.

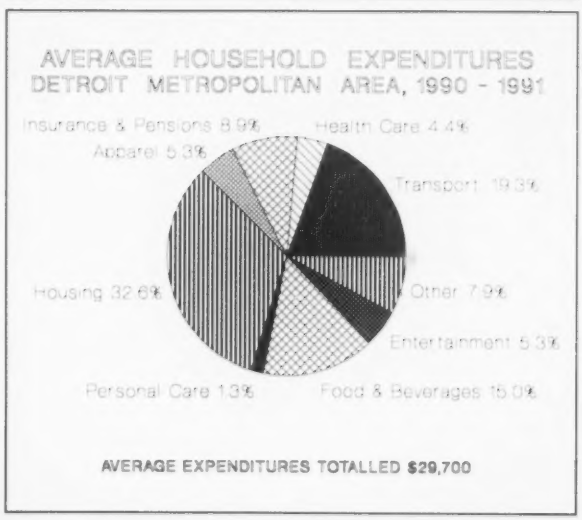
DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA CONSUMER EXPENDITURES 1990 - 1991

During 1990-91, the Detroit metropolitan area households spent an average of $29,732 per year, only $731 above the nation's $29,001. The two closest metropolitan areas, Cleveland and Chicago, spent $26,960 and $32,568 respectively. Average household income before taxes at $35,702, was higher in the Detroit area than for the U.S., which averaged $32,899. Average income in Cleveland was almost 20 percent lower than Detroit, while in Chicago it was 10 percent higher.

Although households in the Detroit area spent more for shelter (mortgage interests, property taxes, repairs, rent etc.) and transportation than the nation in general, they spent much less on health care. Average local property taxes in Detroit area were over twice as high as in Cleveland and about 20 percent higher than Chicago. Local spending on transportation was the highest of any city surveyed in the Northeast and Midwest. However, health care expenditures paid directly by households in Detroit were among the lowest of the 26 cities published in this survey.

Detroit area housing expenditures stood at $9,700, an increase of 7.5 percent over the 1988-89 period. Housing accounted for almost 33 percent of total expenditures, followed by transportation with 19.3 percent. Ninety-one percent of local households reported owning at least one vehicle, compared to 86 percent nationwide.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. October 1993.



	Michigan (Data in Thousands)		
	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,663	4,769	4,622
Employment	4,357	4,468	4,231
Unemployment	306	301	391
Rate (Percent)	6.6	6.3	8.5
Place of Work			
Total Employment	3,994	3,938	3,949
Goods Producing	1,059	1,051	1,057
Const. & Mining	156	157	149
Manufacturing	903	894	908
Durable Goods	665	657	674
Primary Metals	37	36	36
Fabricated Metals	117	114	115
Trans. Equip.	272	268	287
Nondurable Goods	238	238	234
Food & Kindred	47	48	46
Other Nondurable	192	189	187
Service Producing	2,935	2,887	2,892
Tran. Comm. Util.	156	157	156
Wholesale Trade	198	199	201
Retail Trade	743	748	732
General Merch.	116	115	114
Eating & Drinking	264	267	261
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	189	191	189
Finance	86	87	87
Services	1,021	1,018	986
Business Services	203	202	194
Health Services	335	335	326
Other Services	483	481	466
Government	628	573	627
Federal	57	56	58
State	163	147	164
Local	408	370	406
Labor Disputes	0.8	2.2	12.4

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Benton Harbor		
	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	160,800	161,700	160,700	66,000	67,100	64,900	78,700	81,800	78,400
Employment	154,700	155,700	152,600	61,900	63,200	60,200	73,200	76,500	71,400
Unemployment	6,100	6,000	8,000	4,200	3,900	4,700	5,500	5,300	6,900
Rate (Percent)	3.8	3.7	5.0	6.3	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.5	8.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	174,000	168,000	174,300	61,400	60,500	61,000	67,000	67,400	67,000
Construction & Mining	4,300	4,300	4,000	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000
Manufacturing	34,300	34,000	37,100	16,600	16,500	16,300	19,700	20,000	20,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	3,800	4,000	4,200	1,900	1,900	2,000	3,000	3,100	2,900
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,700	5,000	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,200	2,300	2,200
Retail Trade	26,400	25,800	26,500	11,700	11,500	11,300	12,400	12,600	12,000
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	5,000	5,200	5,000	3,100	3,100	3,100	2,600	2,600	2,700
Services	40,700	40,700	39,800	13,000	12,600	13,000	16,000	15,800	15,600
Government	54,700	49,400	52,800	11,200	10,900	11,500	9,100	9,100	9,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Jackson			Kalamazoo			Lansing		
	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	66,700	67,400	66,200	123,300	123,600	120,600	241,900	239,500	239,500
Employment	61,600	62,700	59,700	118,400	118,900	113,800	230,600	224,000	225,800
Unemployment	5,000	4,700	6,500	4,900	4,700	6,800	11,300	15,600	13,700
Rate (Percent)	7.6	7.0	9.9	4.0	3.8	5.6	4.7	6.5	5.7
Place of Work									
Total Employment	55,100	53900	54400	117200	113400	114800	215700	201300	215600
Construction & Mining	1,700	1,700	1,700	4,400	4,500	4,300	6,600	6,900	6,700
Manufacturing	12,200	12,000	12,200	27,700	27,600	28,000	28,300	22,200	30,000
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,100	3,100	3,100	6,600	6,600	6,500
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,500	4,500	4,500	8,600	8,600	8,600
Retail Trade	11,600	11,500	11,200	22,100	21,500	21,500	39,400	38,800	39,100
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,600	1,600	1,800	6,500	6,400	6,300	12,700	12,800	12,300
Services	12,200	12,000	11,700	30,700	30,700	30,100	47,400	46,800	44,800
Government	10,100	9,300	10,100	18,400	15,200	17,000	66,000	58,600	67,500
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Detroit (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids		
	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,160	2,214	2,146	182,000	184,600	183,900	400,500	405,600	392,600
Employment	2,011	2,072	1,957	164,300	167,600	160,800	381,600	386,900	365,500
Unemployment	149	141	189	17,700	17,100	23,100	18,900	18,700	27,100
Rate (Percent)	6.9	6.4	8.8	9.7	9.2	12.5	4.7	4.6	6.9
Place of Work									
Total Employment	1,910	1,898	1,883	164,800	161,600	164,700	377,100	368,800	366,800
Construction & Mining	64	65	61	5,800	6,000	5,200	16,600	17,200	16,400
Manufacturing	427	430	423	45,200	44,400	46,200	102,300	101,700	101,400
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	89	88	87	4,600	4,500	4,800	13,600	13,700	13,300
Wholesale Trade	111	112	113	7,000	7,000	7,200	28,200	28,300	27,700
Retail Trade	342	344	340	32,400	32,800	32,700	69,000	68,800	67,800
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	106	107	108	6,000	6,000	5,900	17,200	17,400	16,600
Services	539	539	530	40,700	41,500	38,600	91,200	89,400	87,800
Government	233	214	222	23,000	19,300	24,200	38,900	32,300	35,900
Labor Disputes	0.2	0	11.5	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.9

	Muskegon			Saginaw - Bay - Midland			Upper Peninsula		
	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992	Sept 1993	Aug 1993	Sept 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	66,700	68,700	67,700	192,000	196,600	190,600	153,700	160,700	151,500
Employment	60,600	62,700	59,900	179,900	184,800	175,600	142,800	149,200	137,500
Unemployment	6,100	6,100	7,800	12,100	11,800	15,000	10,900	11,500	14,000
Rate (Percent)	9.1	8.8	11.5	6.3	6.0	7.9	7.1	7.1	9.2
Place of Work									
Total Employment	57,400	57,000	57,700	167,300	165,800	166,800	121,000	119,400	119,600
Construction & Mining	2,200	2,300	2,200	9,000	9,100	8,000	8,600	6,700	8,600
Manufacturing	14,700	14,500	15,200	41,500	41,800	42,800	15,200	15,400	15,300
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,400	6,500	6,400	6,400	5,700	5,800	5,700
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,200	5,800	5,900	6,100	3,200	3,300	3,200
Retail Trade	11,400	11,500	11,700	35,800	35,800	35,700	25,400	26,200	25,000
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,800	1,800	1,800	6,200	6,300	6,100	4,300	4,300	4,200
Services	13,400	13,500	12,900	41,400	41,000	40,100	25,300	26,000	23,900
Government	9,400	8,900	9,400	21,200	19,400	21,700	33,200	31,800	33,700
Labor Disputes	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.9	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

JOBLESS RATES ADVANCE IN MOST METROPOLITAN AREAS

The unemployment rate rose in ten out of Michigan's 12 major labor market areas. One area remained unchanged and another, the Lansing area recorded a sharp drop for the month, as auto workers were called back from temporary layoffs. The rise in joblessness in most areas was the result of seasonal declines in labor force and employment, as many summer job holders began leaving their work to return to school. However, some seasonal workers remained in the job market seeking other employment and causing unemployment rates to increase. Most of the increases were small, averaging half a percentage point or less.

Among the state's major labor market areas, Ann Arbor registered the lowest unemployment rate at 3.8 percent, followed by Kalamazoo with 4.0 percent, while the Flint area had the highest rate at 9.7 percent. The largest rate change in September occurred in the Lansing area, where unemployment decreased to 4.7 percent from 6.5 percent in August. Compared with a year ago, the unemployment rate fell significantly in all the major areas. In five areas: Flint, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Muskegon and the Upper Peninsula, the rates declined by more than 2 percentage points over the year.

SEASONAL JUMP IN WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Total September nonfarm payroll employment moved upward in all but one of the major labor market areas. The Benton Harbor area showed a small decline, caused by temporary layoffs in the food and kindred product industry. Among the major areas, Lansing experienced the largest employment increase at 7.2 percent, followed by Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo with 3.7 and 3.4 percent respectively. Most areas showed seasonal gains in their service producing industries, following the resumption of classes in their state and local educational facilities. Some major areas, such as Lansing, also experienced employment growth in their goods producing industries, as local auto plants recalled workers who were on temporary lay-off in August.

During September, the average workweek in the manufacturing industries advanced in four major metropolitan areas. The limited gains were due to the rehiring of laid-off workers in the automotive and related industries. Average hourly earnings moved up in all the metropolitan statistical areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in nine areas to rise. The largest gains were reflected in Flint and Detroit with increases of $75.17 and $33.64 respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
August and September 1993

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.
Ann Arbor	44.5	45.0	768.96	773.55	17.28	17.19
Battle Creek	45.0	44.2	763.20	734.60	16.96	16.62
Benton Harbor	42.8	42.8	492.20	485.78	11.50	11.35
Detroit	44.1	43.5	746.17	712.53	16.92	16.38
Flint	45.8	43.2	936.15	860.98	20.44	19.93
Grand Rapids	41.9	42.6	538.83	532.93	12.86	12.51
Jackson	43.4	42.9	477.40	464.18	11.00	10.82
Kalamazoo	42.9	43.0	641.35	619.63	14.95	14.41
Lansing	40.1	41.7	659.64	660.94	16.45	15.85
Muskegon	39.9	41.5	493.16	510.03	12.36	12.29
Saginaw	42.7	42.8	762.19	732.74	17.85	17.12
Upper Peninsula	39.8	40.6	463.67	464.46	11.65	11.44

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS, OCTOBER 1993

Alcona County
Alger County
Alpena County
Antrim County
Arenac County
Baraga County
Battle Creek City
Bay City
Benzie County
Berrien County
Branch County
Burton City
Cass County
Charlevoix County
Cheboygan County
Chippewa County
Clare County
Clinton Township
Delta County
Detroit City
Dickinson County
Emmet County
Flint City
Gladwin County
Gogebic County
Grand Rapids City
Gratiot County
Highland Park City
Hillsdale County
Houghton County
Huron County
Inkster City
Ionia County
Iosco County
Iron County
Jackson City
Jackson County Bal.
Kalamazoo City
Kalkaska County
Keweenaw County
Lake County
Lapeer County
Lenawee County
Luce County
Mackinac County
Macomb County Bal.
Madison Heights City
Manistee County
Marquette County
Mason County
Mecosta County
Menominee County
Midland County Bal.
Missaukee County
Monroe County
Montcalm County
Montmorency County
Mount Morris Township
Muskegon City
Muskegon County Bal.
Newaygo County
Oceana County
Ogemaw County
Ontonagon County
Osceola County
Otsego County
Pontiac City
Port Huron City
Presque Isle County
Roscommon County
Roseville City
Saginaw City
Sanilac County
Schoolcraft County
Shiawassee County
St. Clair County Bal.
St. Joseph County
Tuscola County
Van Buren County
Warren City
Wexford County

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The Department of Labor issues the Labor Surplus Area listings on fiscal year basis. The listings become effective on October 1st and stay in effect through the following September 30th. Some significant changes were made in this year's listings. Seventeen areas have been removed, while only one has been added. The areas removed are: Barry County, Bay County Bal., Calhoun County Bal., Clinton County, East Detroit City, Ferndale city, Flint Township, Genesee County Bal., Grand Traverse County, Lansing City, Leelanau County, Lincoln Park City, Saginaw County Bal., Shelby Township, Taylor City, Waterford Township, Yipsilanti Township. The only area added was Kalamazoo City.

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MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 49 Number 10 *December 1993*

JOBLESS RATE DOWN IN OCTOBER

Michigan's unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage point as the jobless rate dipped from 6.6 percent in September to 6.5 percent in October (unadjusted). The rate decline represents 3,000 fewer unemployed individuals, as the number of residents looking for work fell to 303,000, while total employment advanced by 33,000 to 4,389,000. The decrease in unemployment was credited to steady employment gains in most local industries. Many employers began hiring individuals who joined the labor force seeking permanent employment, as well as others who were looking for temporary jobs for the holiday season.

Compared with a year ago, labor force and employment have expanded by 79,000 and 149,000 respectively, while unemployment declined by 71,000. This has resulted in an over the year drop of 1.6 percentage points in the state's unemployment rate.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO ADVANCE

Total wage and salary employment in Michigan increased again, as industry jobs expanded to 4,029,500 in October. Employment opportunities expanded 30,900 as gains were centered in the services producing industries. Goods producing jobs declined by 3,500, primarily as a result of scattered production adjustments in the automotive and related industries. Service producing employment gained 34,300 jobs during October, as Michigan's schools continued recalling support personnel with the start of the fall semester. Small gains were also recorded in the retail trade and services industries.

In October, the average workweek in the state's manufacturing industries increased to 44 hours from 43.2 hours the previous month. The gain was due to additional hours worked by individuals in the automotive and related industries. Over the month, average hourly earnings fell by 12 cents to $15.45. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $679.80, a gain of $7.18 over September's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1993		1993	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.
Manufacturing	15.45	15.57	44.0	43.2
Durables	16.45	16.58	44.5	43.6
Motor Vehicles	20.39	20.31	44.9	43.8
Nondurables	12.42	12.54	42.3	42.2

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY REDESIGN

The Current Population Survey (CPS) - the primary source of the nation's statistics on the labor force, total employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labor force - has undergone a major redesign. The new CPS survey will be implemented in January of 1994. A collaborative effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census, the redesign

* obtains more data on the labor force,

* measures existing concepts more accurately,

* incorporates a definitional change for discouraged workers,

* shifts data collection to a computer-assisted environment,

* clarifies the prominent role of women, particularly mothers, in the labor force.

REDESIGN IMPACT

Significant changes in questionnaire syntax and clarification of definitions are expected to improve labor force classification in the following areas:

* Unemployment level/rate

* Unemployment duration

* Discouraged workers

* Employment - to - population ratio

* Part - time workers for economic reasons

Another consequence of the CPS redesign will be a break in the historical continuity of the series. Shifts in levels of economic series typically are accompanied by changes in definitions and data collection methodology.

	Michigan (Data in Thousands)		
	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,693	4,663	4,614
Employment	4,389	4,357	4,240
Unemployment	303	306	374
Rate (Percent)	6.5	6.6	8.1
Place of Work			
Total Employment	4,029	3,999	3,981
Goods Producing	1,055	1,059	1,049
Const. & Mining	156	156	147
Manufacturing	900	902	902
Durable Goods	662	665	669
Primary Metals	37	37	36
Fabricated Metals	118	117	116
Trans. Equip.	269	272	282
Nondurable Goods	238	237	233
Food & Kindred	46	46	46
Other Nondurable	192	191	187
Service Producing	2,974	2,940	2,932
Tran. Comm. Util.	157	157	156
Wholesale Trade	198	198	201
Retail Trade	747	742	740
General Merch.	119	116	118
Eating & Drinking	263	263	262
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	188	189	188
Finance	86	86	86
Services	1,026	1,020	986
Business Services	206	203	193
Health Services	335	335	326
Other Services	485	482	467
Government	659	634	661
Federal	57	57	57
State	172	164	171
Local	431	414	433
Labor Disputes	3.6	0.8	0.3

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Benton Harbor		
	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	164,700	161,000	162,800	67,000	65,800	64,900	80,200	78,800	78,700
Employment	158,700	154,900	155,300	62,700	61,600	60,200	74,500	73,200	71,900
Unemployment	5,900	6,100	7,500	4,300	4,200	4,800	5,700	5,500	6,800
Rate (Percent)	3.6	3.8	4.6	6.4	6.3	7.4	7.1	7.0	8.6
Place of Work									
Total Employment	179,000	174,200	177,900	62,200	61,200	60,900	68,300	67,100	67,400
Construction & Mining	4,300	4,300	3,900	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,000	2,000	2,000
Manufacturing	33,900	34,400	37,500	16,600	16,400	16,200	20,000	19,700	20,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	3,800	3,900	4,200	2,000	1,900	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,900
Wholesale Trade	4,700	4,700	5,100	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,200	2,200	2,200
Retail Trade	26,600	26,500	26,900	11,800	11,700	11,300	12,200	12,400	11,900
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	5,000	5,100	4,900	3,100	3,100	3,100	2,700	2,600	2,600
Services	40,500	40,600	39,600	13,200	13,000	13,000	16,800	16,000	16,100
Government	60,200	54,700	55,800	11,500	11,200	11,600	9,500	9,200	9,500
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1

	Jackson			Kalamazoo			Lansing		
	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	67,300	66,600	66,100	125,400	122,800	122,600	245,800	241,600	241,300
Employment	62,400	61,600	59,900	120,500	117,800	116,000	234,700	230,300	226,700
Unemployment	4,900	5,000	6,200	4,900	4,900	6,600	11,200	11,300	14,600
Rate (Percent)	7.3	7.6	9.3	3.9	4.0	5.4	4.5	4.7	6.1
Place of Work									
Total Employment	55,700	55,100	54,700	119,100	116,800	117,200	219,300	215,500	217,100
Construction & Mining	1,700	1,600	1,700	4,400	4,400	4,300	6,500	6,700	6,600
Manufacturing	12,400	12,200	12,100	27,500	27,400	27,600	28,300	28,200	28,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,100	3,100	3,000	6,600	6,600	6,500
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,400	4,500	4,400	8,600	8,600	8,400
Retail Trade	11,700	11,600	11,300	22,400	21,900	21,800	40,000	39,500	39,400
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,700	1,600	1,800	6,500	6,500	6,400	12,500	12,700	12,300
Services	12,200	12,200	11,700	31,000	30,700	30,200	47,600	47,300	44,900
Government	10,300	10,100	10,500	19,700	18,300	19,400	69,200	65,900	70,800
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Detroit (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids		
	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,170	2,161	2,141	182,500	182,000	183,300	403,600	400,600	393,100
Employment	2,027	2,012	1,962	164,500	164,400	161,800	384,800	381,700	368,100
Unemployment	143	149	179	18,000	17,700	21,400	18,800	18,900	25,000
Rate (Percent)	6.6	6.9	8.4	9.9	9.7	11.7	4.7	4.7	6.4
Place of Work									
Total Employment	1,918	1,912	1,902	164,600	165,000	165,800	379,100	377,400	370,700
Construction & Mining	63	65	60	5,600	5,800	5,100	16,600	16,600	16,000
Manufacturing	427	429	422	44,900	45,300	46,900	103,000	102,400	100,800
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	90	89	87	4,400	4,600	4,800	13,800	13,600	13,500
Wholesale Trade	111	111	112	7,000	7,000	7,300	28,100	28,200	27,700
Retail Trade	347	342	343	32,200	32,400	32,700	69,300	69,100	68,500
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	102	106	107	6,000	6,000	5,800	17,100	17,300	16,400
Services	539	538	528	40,800	40,800	38,800	92,800	91,300	89,600
Government	240	233	242	23,700	23,100	24,300	38,500	38,900	38,100
Labor Disputes	3.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0

	Muskegon			Saginaw - Bay - Midland			Upper Peninsula		
	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	Sept 1993	Oct 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	66,700	66,900	66,700	193,400	191,700	189,800	153,600	153,800	149,500
Employment	60,300	60,800	59,200	181,000	179,600	175,900	142,200	142,900	136,300
Unemployment	6,400	6,100	7,500	12,400	12,100	13,900	11,400	10,900	13,200
Rate (Percent)	9.6	9.1	11.2	6.4	6.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	8.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	57,000	57,500	57,200	167,800	167,100	167,100	120,900	121,100	118,700
Construction & Mining	2,200	2,200	2,000	8,900	8,900	7,900	8,500	8,700	8,400
Manufacturing	14,700	14,800	15,200	42,000	41,500	43,200	15,100	15,200	15,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,300	6,400	6,500	6,400	5,600	5,700	5,600
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,200	5,800	5,800	6,000	3,200	3,200	3,200
Retail Trade	11,200	11,400	11,300	36,200	35,700	35,500	24,900	25,400	24,500
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,800	1,800	1,800	6,100	6,200	6,000	4,200	4,300	4,200
Services	13,100	13,400	12,800	40,900	41,300	39,800	24,600	25,300	23,000
Government	9,500	9,500	9,600	21,500	21,100	22,200	34,700	33,200	34,600
Labor Dispues	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN MOST METROPOLITAN AREAS

Michigan's 12 major labor market areas showed minor changes in their unemployment rates during October. Jobless rates fell in five areas, rose in six and held steady in the Grand Rapids area at 4.7 percent. The rate changes were relatively small, averaging two-tenths of a point. All major areas, except Muskegon and the Upper Peninsula showed increases in their work force and employment levels during the month, as workers began entering the job market looking for work during the holiday season.

Among the state's major labor market areas, Ann Arbor exhibited the lowest unemployment rate at 3.6 percent, followed by Kalamazoo with 3.9 percent, while the Flint area had the highest rate at 9.9 percent. The largest rate change occurred in Muskegon area where the jobless rate climbed by half a point to 9.6 percent, following scattered layoffs in several local industries. The Detroit and Jackson areas had the largest declines. Rates in both areas fell by three-tenths of a point to 6.6 and 7.3 percent respectively. Compared with a year ago, the jobless rate declined considerably in all major areas. The most significant decline was recorded in the Jackson area, a drop of 2 percentage points for the year, followed by Detroit and Flint areas with a drop of 1.8 percent each.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT UP SEASONALLY

October's nonfarm payroll employment advanced in nine out of the 12 major labor market areas. The Muskegon area showed the only significant decline, caused by temporary layoffs in the retail trade and services industries. Among the major labor market areas, Ann Arbor experienced the largest percentage increase at 2.8 percent followed by Kalamazoo and Lansing with 2.0 and 1.9 percent respectively. Employment gains in these areas were caused mainly by increases in state and local government, as the higher educational facilities continued to recall their support personnel with the beginning of the fall semester. Most major areas also reported scattered increases in retail trade and services, especially health and business services.

During October, the average workweek in the manufacturing industries advanced in eleven major metropolitan areas. The increases were due to additional hours worked in the automotive and related industries. Average hourly earnings moved down in eight metropolitan statistical areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in four areas to decrease. The largest gains were reflected in Lansing, Jackson, and Muskegon, while the largest declines were in the Flint and Battle Creek metropolitan areas.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
September and October 1993

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.
Ann Arbor	45.0	44.2	774.00	764.22	17.20	17.29
Battle Creek	44.0	45.1	745.36	761.29	16.94	16.88
Benton Harbor	44.3	42.7	503.69	491.05	11.37	11.50
Detroit	45.0	44.3	755.10	749.56	16.78	16.92
Flint	45.1	45.0	925.90	945.90	20.53	21.02
Grand Rapids	42.7	41.9	547.41	538.83	12.82	12.86
Jackson	44.2	43.3	497.25	476.30	11.25	11.00
Kalamazoo	44.4	43.0	659.34	645.43	14.85	15.01
Lansing	41.4	40.3	746.44	661.32	18.03	16.41
Muskegon	41.2	40.0	514.59	494.00	12.49	12.35
Saginaw	43.5	42.6	754.72	760.41	17.35	17.85
Upper Peninsula	40.4	39.7	457.73	461.71	11.33	11.63

REVISED METROPOLITAN AREAS

1) Grand Rapids - Muskegon - Holland MSA	Muskegon, Ottawa, Kent and Allegan counties.
2) Kalamazoo - Battle Creek MSA	Kalamazoo, Calhoun and Van Buren counties.
3) Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	Bay, Midland and Saginaw counties.
4) Lansing - East Lansing MSA	Clinton, Eaton and Ingham counties.
5) Benton Harbor MSA	Berrien county.
6) Jackson MSA	Jackson county.
Detroit - Ann Arbor - Flint CMSA	
7) Detroit PMSA	Lapeer, St. Clair, Oakland, Macomb, Wayne and Monroe counties.
8) Ann Arbor PMSA	Livingston, Washtenaw and Lenawee counties.
9) Flint PMSA	Genesee county.

Every ten years, metropolitan areas are redefined. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines Metropolitan Areas (MAs) for statistical purposes in accordance with a set of official published standards which utilize the latest decennial census information. Federal agencies use MAs for collecting, tabulating and publishing data by geographic areas.

The new MA definitions will be reflected beginning with January 1994 data, which will be released in March 1994. Data series reflecting the new definitions will be revised back to 1990. Michigan will have nine MAs (reduced from 11). Muskegon and Battle Creek are no longer separate MAs, but have been merged with the Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo areas, respectively. Livingston and Lenawee counties were added to the Ann Arbor Metropolitan Area. The Detroit Metropolitan Area no longer includes Livingston county.

The above table reflects the new areas and titles. The set of areas known as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs), and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) will be designated collectively as Metropolitan Areas (MAs).

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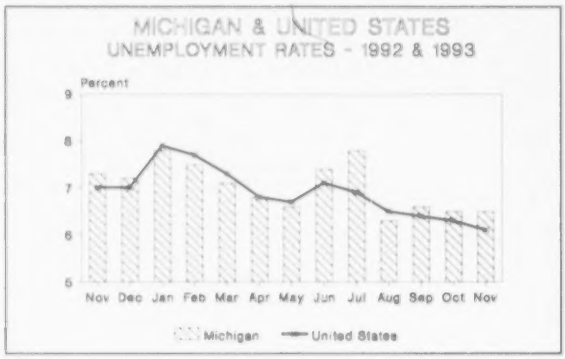
MICHIGAN'S

LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 49 Number 11 ***January 1994***

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED IN NOVEMBER

The unemployment rate in Michigan remained unchanged at 6.5 percent (unadjusted), during the month of November. Although the jobless rate did not change, the number of residents seeking employment advanced by 2,000 to 305,000. Total employment declined by 22,000 to 4,366,000, while the labor force dropped by 23,000, settling at 4,670,000. During November, many of the individuals who were working in temporary summer jobs, left the labor force, some going back to school. Others began looking for temporary employment for the holiday season, mainly in the trade and services industries.



Compared with a year ago, labor force and employment have expanded by 35,000 and 71,000 respectively, while unemployment declined by 35,000. This has resulted in an over the year drop of 0.8 percentage points in the state's unemployment rate.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS SEASONALLY

Michigan's wage and salary employment increased again, as industry jobs moved up to 4,048,500 in November. Employment opportunities expanded by 21,600 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing industries. Goods producing jobs increased by 6,800, primarily as a result of recalls in the transportation equipment and related industries. Service employment climbed by 14,800 jobs during November, as the holiday shopping season began in earnest. Most of the gains were recorded by the retail trade industry, with an increase of 11,200 for the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1993		1993	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
Manufacturing	15.72	15.50	44.3	44.0
Durables	16.70	16.49	45.0	44.6
Motor Vehicles	20.52	20.38	45.6	45.1
Nondurables	12.59	12.43	42.1	42.1

In November, the average workweek in the state's manufacturing industries increased to 44.3 hours from 44.0 hours the previous month. The gain was due to additional hours worked by individuals in the automotive and related industries. Over the month, average hourly earnings advanced by 22 cents to $15.72. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $696.40, a gain of $14.40 over October's total.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY LEVELS IN 1992 FOR MICHIGAN AND ITS METROPOLITAN AREAS

Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers subject to State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs covering 107.4 million workers in Michigan. Pay differences between areas reflect the varying composition of work, and other factors. Similarly, over-the-year pay changes may reflect shifts in these characteristics as well as changes in the level of average pay.

In 1992, Detroit replaced Flint to lead the 11 metropolitan areas in Michigan with an average annual pay level of $30,408 and was listed 18th out of the 318 metropolitan areas ranked for 1992. Flint recorded the second highest average annual pay of $29,672, followed by Ann Arbor at $28,714. Benton Harbor recorded the lowest average annual pay in the state with $23,401.

The percentage growth in average annual pay in Michigan's metropolitan areas was 5.1 percent, compared with 5.6 percent for metropolitan areas nationwide. Benton Harbor led the metropolitan areas in Michigan by percentage growth of average annual pay with an increase of 6.9 percent, and was ranked 25th among the nation's metropolitan areas. Muskegon had the second highest increase at 6.3 percent followed by Detroit with a 6.1 percent increase. Flint had the lowest percentage increase of 1.2 percent.

Source. Bureau of labor statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. November 1993.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY MICHIGAN AND METROPOLITAN AREAS 1991 AND 1992

Metropolitan Areas	Average Annual Pay 1991	1992	Percent Change
U.S. Metro Areas	$25,729	$27,173	5.6
Michigan	26,125	27,463	5.1
Ann Arbor	27,503	28,714	4.4
Battle Creek	24,743	25,969	5.0
Benton Harbor	21,882	23,401	6.9
Detroit	28,664	30,408	6.1
Flint	29,318	29,672	1.2
Grand Rapids	23,694	24,983	5.4
Jackson	23,935	24,653	3.0
Kalamazoo	25,170	26,143	3.9
Lansing	25,681	26,548	3.4
Muskegon	22,739	24,180	6.3
Saginaw-Bay-Midland	25,706	26,650	3.7

	Michigan (Data in Thousands) Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,670	4,693	4,635
Employment	4,366	4,389	4,295
Unemployment	305	303	340
Rate (Percent)	6.5	6.5	7.3
Place of Work			
Total Employment	4,048	4,027	3,996
Goods Producing	1,062	1,055	1,048
Const. & Mining	150	154	142
Manufacturing	912	901	906
Durable Goods	675	664	673
Primary Metals	37	37	36
Fabricated Metals	119	117	116
Trans. Equip.	279	271	284
Nondurable Goods	237	237	233
Food & Kindred	45	46	45
Other Nondurable	192	191	188
Service Producing	2,987	2,972	2,948
Tran. Comm. Util.	156	156	156
Wholesale Trade	197	198	200
Retail Trade	758	746	748
General Merch.	128	119	126
Eating & Drinking	262	263	259
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	187	185	187
Finance	87	86	86
Services	1,024	1,025	988
Business Services	207	205	195
Health Services	336	335	327
Other Services	481	484	466
Government	665	662	670
Federal	57	57	57
State	173	174	174
Local	436	431	438
Labor Disputes	0.1	3.6	0.2

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Benton Harbor		
	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	164,800	165,500	167,700	66,700	66,900	65,700	79,500	80,300	78,500
Employment	158,900	159,600	160,800	62,500	62,700	61,300	73,800	74,600	72,500
Unemployment	5,900	5,900	6,900	4,200	4,300	4,400	5,700	5,700	6,000
Rate (Percent)	3.6	3.6	4.1	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.7
Place of Work									
Total Employment	180,600	180,000	182,800	62,400	62,000	61,300	68,100	68,300	67,400
Construction & Mining	4,200	4,300	3,700	2,100	2,200	2,000	1,900	2,000	1,900
Manufacturing	34,700	34,400	37,400	16,600	16,600	16,400	20,100	20,000	20,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	3,800	3,800	4,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,900
Wholesale Trade	4,700	4,700	5,100	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,200	2,200	2,200
Retail Trade	27,200	26,600	27,100	12,000	11,800	11,500	12,200	12,200	11,900
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	4,900	3,100	3,100	3,100	2,700	2,700	2,600
Services	40,200	40,500	39,600	13,300	13,200	13,000	16,600	16,800	16,200
Government	60,800	60,700	60,800	11,500	11,500	11,600	9,400	9,500	9,500
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Jackson			Kalamazoo			Lansing		
	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	66,800	67,300	66,000	125,100	125,400	124,200	243,900	245,300	243,400
Employment	62,000	62,400	60,600	120,300	120,600	118,300	232,700	234,100	231,200
Unemployment	4,800	4,900	5,500	4,800	4,900	5,900	11,100	11,200	12,200
Rate (Percent)	7.2	7.3	8.3	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.0
Place of Work									
Total Employment	55,800	55,700	54,600	119,800	119,100	118,100	219,200	218,700	218,800
Construction & Mining	1,700	1,700	1,600	4,400	4,400	4,300	6,300	6,600	6,300
Manufacturing	12,500	12,400	12,100	27,600	27,500	27,900	28,600	28,300	29,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,200	3,100	3,100	6,600	6,600	6,500
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,400	4,400	4,400	8,800	8,600	8,400
Retail Trade	11,900	11,700	11,500	23,100	22,400	22,300	40,500	39,700	40,100
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,600	1,700	1,800	6,600	6,500	6,400	12,500	12,500	12,300
Services	11,900	12,200	11,500	30,900	31,000	30,200	46,800	47,300	44,500
Government	10,300	10,300	10,400	19,700	19,700	19,600	69,200	69,200	71,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Detroit (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids		
	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,169	2,169	2,157	181,100	182,500	182,800	403,000	403,800	396,400
Employment	2,029	2,026	1,995	164,200	164,500	164,900	383,200	385,000	373,800
Unemployment	140	143	162	16,800	18,000	17,900	19,800	18,800	22,500
Rate (Percent)	6.5	6.6	7.5	9.3	9.9	9.8	4.9	4.7	5.7
Place of Work									
Total Employment	1,937	1,920	1,910	165,500	164,500	166,800	380,500	379,100	372,000
Construction & Mining	62	64	60	5,500	5,500	5,000	16,400	16,700	15,600
Manufacturing	436	427	424	45,000	44,800	47,000	103,500	103,000	101,300
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	89	90	87	4,500	4,400	4,800	13,900	13,800	13,300
Wholesale Trade	110	111	113	7,000	7,000	7,400	28,100	28,100	27,700
Retail Trade	353	347	348	33,000	32,200	33,200	70,300	69,300	69,900
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	105	102	107	6,000	6,000	5,800	17,200	17,100	16,500
Services	538	540	526	40,500	40,800	39,000	92,400	92,700	89,200
Government	243	240	245	24,000	23,700	24,600	38,700	38,500	38,400
Labor Disputes	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	200	0

	Muskegon			Saginaw - Bay - Midland			Upper Peninsula		
	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992	Nov 1993	Oct 1993	Nov 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	65,900	66,700	66,200	191,700	193,300	190,200	150,600	153,500	147,800
Employment	59,700	60,300	59,300	179,600	180,900	177,600	137,200	142,000	134,200
Unemployment	6,100	6,400	6,900	12,100	12,400	12,700	13,400	11,400	13,700
Rate (Percent)	9.3	9.6	10.4	6.3	6.4	6.7	8.9	7.4	9.2
Place of Work									
Total Employment	56,900	56,900	56,600	167,800	167,600	166,600	118,500	121,000	116,300
Construction & Mining	2,000	2,200	1,900	8,600	8,900	7,500	8,100	8,600	7,900
Manufacturing	14,800	14,700	14,900	41,700	41,900	43,000	15,000	15,100	15,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,400	6,300	6,400	6,400	5,400	5,600	5,400
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,200	5,800	5,800	6,000	3,200	3,200	3,100
Retail Trade	11,300	11,200	11,400	36,900	36,000	36,200	24,400	24,900	24,000
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,800	1,800	1,800	6,200	6,100	5,900	4,200	4,200	4,200
Services	12,800	13,100	12,400	40,800	40,900	39,600	23,400	24,600	21,900
Government	9,700	9,500	9,600	21,600	21,500	22,000	34,800	34,800	34,500
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINE IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS

Most of Michigan's major labor market areas reported minor changes in their jobless rates during November. Unemployment rates fell in six areas - Battle Creek, Detroit, Flint, Jackson, Muskegon and Saginaw, and remained unchanged in two, Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo. November work force and employment totals declined seasonally in most areas, as warm-weather industries such as construction and tourism continued closing operations with the approach of winter. Some of these losses were offset by workers who found employment in the expanding retail trade and services industries, with the approach of the holiday season.

Among the state's major labor market areas, Ann Arbor continues to register the lowest unemployment rate at 3.6 percent, followed by Kalamazoo with 3.9 percent, while the Flint and Muskegon areas had the highest rate at 9.3 percent. The largest rate drop in November occurred in the Flint metropolitan area, where unemployment decreased to 9.3 percent from 9.9 percent in October. The decrease was due largely to worker recalls in the local automotive plants. Compared with a year ago, the unemployment rates continued to show a decline in all the major areas.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO ADVANCE

Total November nonfarm payroll employment rose in nine of the 12 major labor market areas, two declined and one remained unchanged. The Upper Peninsula recorded the only significant decline, caused by seasonal layoffs in the tourism, amusement and recreational industries. Among the major areas, Detroit experienced the largest percentage increase, 0.9 percent, followed by Flint and Kalamazoo, both with 0.6 percent. Most areas showed seasonal gains in their service producing industries, as many retail businesses continued to expand their staff in preparation for the holiday season. The Detroit area also experienced employment growth in its goods producing industries, as local auto plants recalled workers who were on temporary lay-off in October.

During November, the average workweek in the manufacturing industries advanced in eight major metropolitan areas. The gains were due to increases in both the durable and the nondurable goods industries. Average hourly earnings moved up in nine of the metropolitan statistical areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in all areas but one to rise. The largest gains were reflected in Detroit and Saginaw with increases of $21.10 and $20.83 respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
October and November 1993

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
Ann Arbor	44.5	44.2	754.72	751.84	16.96	17.01
Battle Creek	44.3	44.4	740.70	736.60	16.72	16.59
Benton Harbor	43.7	44.2	493.37	502.55	11.29	11.37
Detroit	46.0	45.4	782.46	761.36	17.01	16.77
Flint	45.3	45.0	940.88	928.80	20.77	20.64
Grand Rapids	43.1	42.7	558.14	547.84	12.95	12.83
Jackson	44.5	44.2	502.40	497.25	11.29	11.25
Kalamazoo	44.6	44.4	673.91	659.34	15.11	14.85
Lansing	41.3	41.4	745.88	745.20	18.06	18.00
Muskegon	42.5	41.5	526.15	515.43	12.38	12.42
Saginaw	42.7	42.9	773.30	752.47	18.11	17.54
Upper Peninsula	40.6	39.8	447.41	437.00	11.02	10.98

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS, OCTOBER 1993

Alcona County
Alger County
Alpena County
Antrim County
Arenac County
Baraga County
Battle Creek City
Bay City
Benzie County
Berrien County
Branch County
Burton City
Cass County
Charlevoix County
Cheboygan County
Chippewa County
Clare County
Clinton Township
Delta County
Detroit City
Dickinson County
Emmet County
Flint City
Gladwin County
Gogebic County
Grand Rapids City
Gratiot County
Highland Park City
Hillsdale County
Houghton County
Huron County
Inkster City
Ionia County
Iosco County
Iron County
Jackson City
Jackson County Bal.
Kalamazoo City
Kalkaska County
Keweenaw County
Lake County
Lapeer County
Lenawee County
Luce County
Mackinac County
Macomb County Bal.
Madison Heights City
Manistee County
Marquette County
Mason County
Mecosta County
Menominee County
Midland County Bal.
Missaukee County
Monroe County
Montcalm County
Montmorency County
Mount Morris Township
Muskegon City
Muskegon County Bal.
Newaygo County
Oceana County
Ogemaw County
Ontonagon County
Osceola County
Otsego County
Pontiac City
Port Huron City
Presque Isle County
Roscommon County
Roseville City
Saginaw City
Sanilac County
Schoolcraft County
Shiawassee County
St. Clair County Bal.
St. Joseph County
Tuscola County
Van Buren County
Warren City
Wexford County

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The Department of Labor issues the Labor Surplus Area listings on fiscal year basis. The listings become effective on October 1st and stay in effect through the following September 30th. Some significant changes were made in this year's listings. Seventeen areas were removed, and one added. The areas removed were: Barry County, Bay County Bal., Calhoun County Bal., Clinton County, East Detroit City, Ferndale city, Flint Township, Genesee County Bal., Grand Traverse County, Lansing City, Leelanau County, Lincoln Park City, Saginaw County Bal., Shelby Township, Taylor City, Waterford Township, Yipsilanti Township. The only area added was Kalamazoo City.

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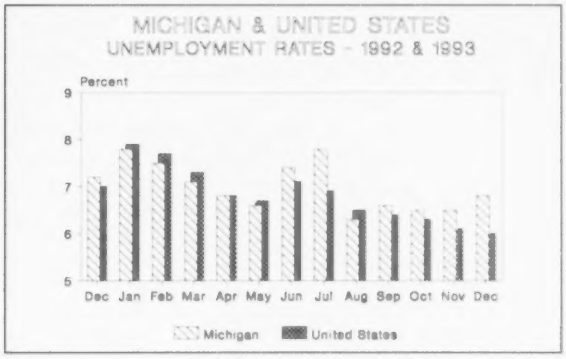
MICHIGAN'S
LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 49 Number 12 *February 1994*

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT EXPAND SEASONALLY

The number of Michigan workers looking for employment continued to increase as the state's unemployment rate climbed from 6.5 to 6.8 percent in December. The rate increase represents 15,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment advanced to 320,000. Labor force jumped by 34,000 reaching 4,704,000 for the month, while total employment moved up by 18,000 to 4,384,000. The increase in the labor force was attributed to the approach of the holidays, as seasonal workers entered the state's job market, looking for temporary employment. More than half of these individuals found jobs, mostly in retail trade.



Compared with a year ago, December's labor force and employment levels have expanded by 93,000 and 108,000 respectively, while unemployment declined by 11,000. This has resulted in an over the year drop of 0.4 percentage points in the state's unemployment rate.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UP IN DECEMBER

Total wage and salary employment in Michigan advanced as industry jobs moved up to 4,052,600 in December. Employment opportunities edged upward by 5,500 as gains were centered in the service producing industries. Goods producing jobs decreased by 2,100, primarily as a result of seasonal declines in construction and related industries. Service employment gained 7,600 jobs in December, as the holiday shopping season reached its peak. Most of the gains were concentrated in the retail trade industry. State and local government reported some losses as schools closed for the holidays.

In December, the average workweek in the state's manufacturing industries increased to 45.1 hours from 44.3 hours the previous month. The gain was due to additional hours of overtime work in the automotive and related industries. During the month, average hourly earnings advanced by 39 cents to $16.11. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $726.56, a gain of $30.16 over November's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1993		1993	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.
Manufacturing	16.11	15.72	45.1	44.3
Durables	17.12	16.70	45.9	45.0
Motor Vehicles	21.12	20.52	46.7	45.6
Nondurables	12.79	12.59	42.6	42.1

ECONOMIC TRENDS
MICHIGAN, 1993

Michigan's labor force and employment averages for the year reached record highs in 1993, while the unemployment rate fell to its lowest annual average in 15 years. In 1993, total employment stood at 4,333,000, an increase of 28,000 over 1992. The labor force advanced by 49,000 reaching a total of 4,659,000, while the unemployment rate settled at 7.0 percent, a drop of 1.8 points from 8.8 percent in 1992.

Wage and salary employment in Michigan advanced steadily throughout the year, averaging 3,968,000, an increase of 50,000 over 1992. Employment opportunities expanded both in the goods producing and the service producing sectors of the economy. Among the goods producing industries, overall durable goods employment decreased by 1,000 to a 666,000 level for 1993. Although some industries within the sector experienced gains, these were more than offset by a loss of 8,000 jobs in the transportation equipment industry. Nondurable goods, on the other hand, advanced by 5,000 or 2.2 percent over 1992. The industries showing the greatest gains among the nondurables were rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.

Most of the gains in wage and salary employment were observed in the service producing industries. Over the year, employment opportunities advanced by 43,000, as gains were centered in services (Business, Health and Social Services), with an increase of 34,000 or 3.5 percent; and retail trade (Hardware and General Merchandise Stores), up by 10,000, or 1.4 percent. Total government employment remained unchanged at 641,000.

	Michigan (Data in Thousands)		
	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,704	4,670	4,611
Employment	4,384	4,366	4,281
Unemployment	320	305	331
Rate (Percent)	6.8	6.5	7.2
Place of Work			
Total Employment	4,053	4,048	3,996
Goods Producing	1,060	1,062	1,044
Const. & Mining	139	150	134
Manufacturing	921	912	909
Durable Goods	684	675	676
Primary Metals	37	37	36
Fabricated Metals	118	119	117
Trans. Equip.	286	279	287
Nondurable Goods	237	237	233
Food & Kindred	43	45	44
Other Nondurable	194	192	190
Service Producing	2,993	2,987	2,953
Tran. Comm. Util.	156	156	155
Wholesale Trade	199	197	200
Retail Trade	772	758	763
General Merch.	135	128	131
Eating & Drinking	263	262	261
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	189	187	188
Finance	93	87	86
Services	1,018	1,024	986
Business Services	206	207	195
Health Services	335	336	328
Other Services	477	481	463
Government	659	665	661
Federal	58	57	58
State	172	173	171
Local	430	436	432
Labor Disputes	0.1	0.1	0.3

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Benton Harbor		
	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	165,500	164,800	166,700	66,900	66,700	65,300	79,600	79,400	78,300
Employment	159,300	158,900	160,200	62,300	62,500	60,900	73,700	73,700	72,500
Unemployment	6,200	5,900	6,600	4,600	4,200	4,400	5,900	5,700	5,800
Rate (Percent)	3.8	3.6	3.9	6.9	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.2	7.4
Place of Work									
Total Employment	180,400	180,600	182,100	62,000	62,400	61,000	67,900	68,100	67,400
Construction & Mining	3,900	4,200	3,400	1,900	2,100	1,900	1,800	1,900	1,800
Manufacturing	34,900	34,700	37,500	16,600	16,600	16,400	20,200	20,100	20,400
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	3,900	3,800	4,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,800
Wholesale Trade	4,700	4,700	5,100	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,200	2,200	2,200
Retail Trade	27,500	27,200	27,600	12,000	12,000	11,600	12,400	12,200	12,000
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	4,900	5,000	4,900	3,100	3,100	3,100	2,700	2,700	2,600
Services	40,100	40,200	39,400	13,000	13,300	12,800	16,200	16,600	16,100
Government	60,500	60,800	60,000	11,500	11,500	11,500	9,400	9,400	9,500
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Jackson			Kalamazoo			Lansing		
	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	67,800	66,800	65,800	126,000	125,100	123,600	245,300	243,700	241,200
Employment	62,500	62,000	60,600	120,700	120,200	117,900	233,400	232,600	229,400
Unemployment	5,300	4,800	5,200	5,300	4,800	5,700	11,800	11,100	11,800
Rate (Percent)	7.9	7.2	8.0	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.9
Place of Work									
Total Employment	56,000	55,800	54,700	119,800	119,800	117,800	219,100	219,200	217,200
Construction & Mining	1,600	1,700	1,600	4,300	4,400	4,100	6,000	6,300	5,900
Manufacturing	12,600	12,500	12,100	27,800	27,600	28,100	29,100	28,600	29,500
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,200	3,200	3,100	6,500	6,600	6,500
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,200	2,200	4,400	4,400	4,400	8,900	8,800	8,500
Retail Trade	12,100	11,900	11,600	23,300	23,100	22,700	40,800	40,500	40,400
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,700	1,600	1,800	6,500	6,600	6,400	12,600	12,500	12,300
Services	12,000	11,900	11,600	30,800	30,900	30,300	46,200	46,800	44,000
Government	10,200	10,300	10,400	19,500	19,700	18,600	69,000	69,200	70,000
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Detroit (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids		
	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,190	2,170	2,154	183,500	181,400	182,000	405,500	403,000	393,200
Employment	2,047	2,030	1,998	166,300	164,500	165,300	385,400	383,200	371,500
Unemployment	143	140	155	17,200	16,800	16,700	20,200	19,800	21,600
Rate (Percent)	6.5	6.5	7.2	9.4	9.3	9.2	5.0	4.9	5.5
Place of Work									
Total Employment	1,942	1,937	1,914	167,000	165,500	167,200	381,300	380,500	370,600
Construction & Mining	59	62	57	5,300	5,500	4,700	15,600	16,400	14,700
Manufacturing	441	436	428	46,000	45,000	47,100	104,300	103,500	100,900
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	90	89	87	4,500	4,500	4,800	14,000	13,900	13,400
Wholesale Trade	111	110	113	7,100	7,000	7,400	28,100	28,100	27,600
Retail Trade	364	353	355	33,300	33,000	33,600	71,000	70,300	70,600
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	105	105	107	5,900	6,000	5,900	17,400	17,200	16,700
Services	533	538	526	40,600	40,500	39,000	91,900	92,400	88,800
Government	239	243	242	24,400	24,000	24,700	39,000	38,700	37,900
Labor Disputes	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Muskegon			Saginaw - Bay - Midland			Upper Peninsula		
	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992	Dec 1993	Nov 1993	Dec 1992
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	66,000	65,800	65,600	192,100	191,200	189,400	151,300	150,600	145,900
Employment	59,600	59,700	59,000	179,000	179,200	177,000	136,300	137,200	131,600
Unemployment	6,400	6,100	6,600	13,100	12,100	12,400	15,000	13,400	14,300
Rate (Percent)	9.7	9.3	10.1	6.8	6.3	6.6	9.9	8.9	9.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	56,600	56,900	56,400	166,800	167,800	166,300	117,600	118,500	114,800
Construction & Mining	1,900	2,000	1,800	7,500	8,600	7,100	7,000	8,100	7,000
Manufacturing	14,700	14,800	14,900	41,800	41,700	42,900	15,100	15,000	15,100
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	5,400	5,400	5,400
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,200	5,800	5,800	6,000	3,100	3,200	3,100
Retail Trade	11,300	11,300	11,500	37,100	36,900	36,500	24,200	24,400	23,800
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	1,800	1,800	1,800	6,200	6,200	5,900	4,200	4,200	4,200
Services	12,800	12,800	12,400	40,500	40,800	39,500	23,600	23,400	22,300
Government	9,600	9,700	9,600	21,600	21,600	22,100	34,800	34,800	33,800
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

SEASONAL LABOR FORCE INCREASES IN ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS

Workers seeking temporary employment during the holiday season caused the December unemployment rates to increase in 11 of Michigan's 12 major labor market areas. Only the Detroit area unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.6 percent for the month. December labor force totals advanced seasonally in all areas, as many individuals who lost their jobs in warm weather industries such as construction and tourism, reentered the job market in search of temporary employment during the holiday season. Many workers were successful in their endeavors, as 8 major areas reported increases in their employment levels for the month.

Among Michigan's major labor market areas, Ann Arbor enjoyed the lowest unemployment rate at 3.8 percent, followed by Kalamazoo with 4.2 percent, while the Upper Peninsula and Muskegon areas had the highest rates at 9.9 and 9.7 percent, respectively. The largest rate increase in December occurred in the Upper Peninsula, where unemployment advanced to 9.9 percent from 8.9 percent in November. The increase was due largely to the end of the tourism and recreational season. Compared with a year ago, the unemployment rates showed a decline in seven areas, one remained unchanged and four increased slightly.

RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT UP IN DECEMBER

Total December wage and salary employment fell in six of the 12 major labor market areas; four advanced and two remained unchanged. The Upper Peninsula recorded the highest decline, caused by seasonal layoffs in the tourism, amusement and recreational industries. Among the major areas, Flint experienced the largest percentage increase, 0.7 percent, followed by Detroit and Jackson, with 0.5 and 0.4 percent respectively. Despite seasonal declines in construction and state and local government, most areas showed seasonal gains in the service producing industries, as many retail businesses expanded their staff in preparation for the holiday season. The Detroit and Flint areas also showed employment growth in transportation equipment and related industries.

During December, the average workweek in the manufacturing industries advanced in eleven major metropolitan areas. The gains were due to increases in both durable and the nondurable goods industries. Average hourly earnings moved up in ten of the metropolitan statistical areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in all areas but one to rise. The largest gains were reflected in Flint and Battle Creek with increases of $59.99 and $58.26, respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
November and December 1993

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.
Ann Arbor	45.6	44.5	798.00	754.72	17.50	16.96
Battle Creek	44.1	43.6	792.48	734.22	17.97	16.84
Benton Harbor	43.8	42.8	508.08	489.20	11.60	11.43
Detroit	47.2	46.0	818.92	782.00	17.35	17.00
Flint	46.5	45.4	1,000.68	940.69	21.52	20.72
Grand Rapids	43.3	43.0	567.66	556.42	13.11	12.94
Jackson	43.9	43.6	495.63	493.55	11.29	11.32
Kalamazoo	45.2	44.5	681.62	675.95	15.08	15.19
Lansing	41.4	41.3	789.91	745.46	19.08	18.05
Muskegon	44.9	42.2	578.31	522.44	12.88	12.38
Saginaw	43.6	43.0	800.50	780.88	18.36	18.16
Upper Peninsula	39.7	40.5	441.07	444.69	11.11	10.98

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREA DETERMINATION

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest unemployment rates.

Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than metropolitan or labor market areas. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, Federal contracts can be targeted to those specific localities with high unemployment. Civil jurisdictions are defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties. Townships of 25,000 or more population are also considered as civil jurisdictions in four states, including Michigan.

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate is at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all States (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico), during the previous 2 calendar years. A 10 percent ceiling concept is used during periods of high national unemployment, (two years averaging 8.3 percent or above). In this case, an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous 2 calendar years was 10 percent or more. Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment (two years average 5.3 percent or less), in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area.

The Department of Labor issues the labor surplus area listing on a fiscal year basis, (October 1st through September 30th). During the course of the fiscal year, the annual listing is updated on the basis of exceptional circumstance petitions submitted by the State employment security agencies and approved by the Employment and Training Administration. The reference period used in preparing the current list was January 1991 through December 1992. The national average jobless rate during this period was 7.1 percent. The qualifying rate for labor surplus area classification is therefore 8.5 percent (7.1 percent times 1.20 equals 8.5 percent).

Information on eligible labor surplus areas may be obtained from the monthly "Area Trends In Employment and Unemployment" publication, published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, or by contacting the Michigan Employment Security Commission, Information and Reports Section at (313) 876-5427.

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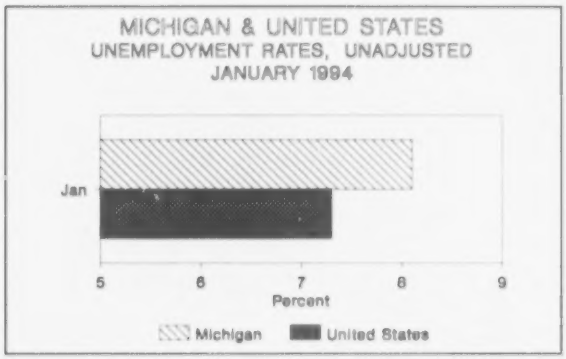
MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 50 Number 1 *March 1994*

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY IS IMPLEMENTED IN JANUARY

January is the first month in which the revised Current Population Survey (CPS) is being used to gather data for calculating the Michigan and U.S. unemployment rates. The new CPS, which surveys 60,000 households nationally and 2,600 in Michigan, uses a redesigned questionnaire as well as advanced computerized methods to collect labor force information. The new CPS will provide a better count of women in the work force, teenagers, part-time employment and discouraged workers. However, because of the change in methodology, estimates prepared for 1994 and beyond will not be directly comparable to data from prior years.



In January 1994, Michigan's labor force and employment (unadjusted) reached 4,768,000 and 4,380,000 respectively. The number of workers looking for jobs stood at 388,000, resulting in an unemployment rate of 8.1 percent.

SEASONAL DECLINE IN INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Michigan's wage and salary employment declined during the month, as industry jobs fell to 3,967,000 in January. Employment opportunities were down by 101,300 as losses were centered in both the service producing and goods producing sectors. Service producing employment declined 86,000, chiefly due to seasonal reductions in retail trade and services as the holiday season ended. State and local education reported some losses due to routinely scheduled semester breaks. Goods producing jobs decreased by 15,300 over the month, mainly as a result of seasonal layoffs in construction.

In January, the average workweek in the state's manufacturing industries was reduced to 44.3 hours from 45.1 hours the previous month. The loss was due to fewer hours of overtime work in the automotive and related industries. During the month, average hourly earnings declined by 16 cents to $15.97. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $707.47, a drop of $19.99 over December's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1994		1994	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
Manufacturing	15.97	16.13	44.3	45.1
Durables	16.98	17.13	44.8	45.9
Motor Vehicles	20.74	21.09	45.7	46.7
Nondurables	12.76	12.85	42.8	42.7

CHANGES TO THE STATE AND LOCAL AREA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS IN 1994

With estimates for January 1994, the state and the local area labor market statistics, will reflect a number of important changes. These changes include:

* **Major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS).** After 26 years, the monthly household survey used to estimate the nation's labor market activity will show substantive changes. These changes will reflect improved accuracy, some definitional changes and a new automated data collection method. The average unemployment rate for the 11 large CPS states (including Michigan), is expected to be 0.6 percentage points higher than the estimates produced before the changes. Local area estimates will also be affected since substate numbers are controlled to total unemployment statewide.

* **Introduction of the updated population controls to the CPS.** The 1990 Census-based population data adjusted for the estimated undercount, will be introduced and used as independent population controls for national and statewide labor force estimates. The 1990 Census-based population controls will compensate population groups that were undercounted in the 1990 decennial Census. At the national level, the introduction of revised population controls will cause both employment and unemployment to rise, with the unemployment rate expected to be one-tenth of a percentage point higher.

* **Incorporation of 1990 Census data.** Census data are used in the formula for developing substate unemployment estimates. Up until now, the 1980 Census was simply extrapolated forward. With January 1994 estimates, the 1990 Census data will be incorporated into the calculations. At the substate level, new data will be provided to adjust residency, the self employed, family workers and the youth-to-population ratios. One of the most significant changes will be more current commuting data which will alter place-of-residency to place-of-work adjustments in many counties.

In addition, as a result of changes in work force commuting patterns, reflected in the 1990 Census, new metropolitan and small labor market area geographic definitions will be introduced. Overall, the state's labor market areas will be consolidated. The number of metropolitan areas will decline from 11 to 9; and small labor market areas will drop from 56 to 53.

	Michigan (Data in Thousands)		
	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,768	4,749	4,604
Employment	4,380	4,426	4,244
Unemployment	388	323	360
Rate (Percent)	8.1	6.8	7.8
Place of Work			
Total Employment	3,967	4,068	3,896
Goods Producing	1,047	1,063	1,022
Const. & Mining	127	139	122
Manufacturing	921	923	901
Durable Goods	685	686	672
Primary Metals	37	36	36
Fabricated Metals	118	119	115
Trans. Equip.	289	289	286
Nondurable Goods	236	237	229
Food & Kindred	42	44	43
Other Nondurable	194	193	186
Service Producing	2,920	3,006	2,874
Tran. Comm. Util.	153	157	152
Wholesale Trade	195	197	196
Retail Trade	732	773	719
General Merch.	123	137	122
Eating & Drinking	253	266	248
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	192	193	190
Finance	99	99	102
Services	1,010	1,027	975
Business Services	203	212	190
Health Services	332	333	326
Other Services	475	482	459
Government	638	659	642
Federal	57	58	58
State	166	173	167
Local	416	428	417
Labor Disputes	0.1	0.1	0.2

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Benton Harbor			Detroit (Data in Thousands)		
	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	281,100	280,900	275,300	83,700	82,500	80,200	2,138	2,141	2,076
Employment	266,500	268,800	261,600	76,400	76,600	73,600	1,973	1,999	1,912
Unemployment	14,700	12,100	13,700	7,300	5,900	6,600	165	142	165
Rate (Percent)	5.2	4.3	5.0	8.7	7.2	8.2	7.7	6.6	7.9
Place of Work									
Total Employment	243,900	251,200	242,800	66,600	68,200	65,400	1,875	1,925	1,834
Construction & Mining	5,800	6,500	5,400	1,600	1,900	1,600	51	58	50
Manufacturing	53,100	53,200	54,700	20,200	20,400	20,000	423	425	406
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,400	5,400	5,600	2,800	2,800	2,700	84	86	82
Wholesale Trade	7,000	7,000	7,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	111	112	112
Retail Trade	40,000	41,900	39,700	11,800	12,500	11,400	335	359	332
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	9,200	9,300	9,100	2,600	2,600	2,600	107	108	107
Services	54,900	56,300	53,700	16,400	16,400	16,000	533	542	516
Government	68,300	71,600	67,400	8,900	9,400	9,000	231	235	230
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1

	Kalamazoo - Battle Creek			Lansing			Saginaw - Bay - Midland		
	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	228,300	227,200	220,500	239,000	237,700	232,300	196,300	194,800	189,000
Employment	212,700	214,100	206,800	225,000	226,100	220,300	179,300	181,500	174,800
Unemployment	15,600	13,100	13,700	14,000	11,600	12,000	17,000	13,300	14,100
Rate (Percent)	6.8	5.8	6.2	5.9	4.9	5.2	8.7	6.8	7.5
Place of Work									
Total Employment	194,700	199,600	192,600	214,700	219,800	213,700	162,900	167,800	161,500
Construction & Mining	5,800	6,400	5,700	5,800	6,200	5,600	6,300	7,300	6,600
Manufacturing	49,000	49,500	49,000	29,200	29,200	29,800	41,000	40,900	42,000
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,100	6,200	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,500	6,400
Wholesale Trade	6,600	6,700	6,500	7,900	8,000	7,800	6,100	6,100	6,100
Retail Trade	36,100	37,900	35,000	39,200	41,200	38,900	34,800	37,400	33,900
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	10,300	10,300	10,100	12,100	12,300	12,000	6,200	6,300	6,100
Services	46,300	47,100	45,200	46,900	47,700	46,600	39,500	40,600	38,900
Government	34,400	35,500	35,000	67,300	69,000	66,900	22,600	22,600	21,600
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids - Muskegon			Jackson		
	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	199,900	198,900	197,000	523,300	521,000	504,300	75,100	74,900	71,200
Employment	179,100	181,200	178,600	488,500	492,100	471,400	68,700	69,500	65,400
Unemployment	20,800	17,700	18,400	34,800	28,900	32,800	6,400	5,400	5,800
Rate (Percent)	10.4	8.9	9.3	6.7	5.5	6.5	8.5	7.2	8.1
Place of Work									
Total Employment	163,100	167,300	165,100	465,900	475,300	453,900	55,400	56,800	53,700
Construction & Mining	4,200	5,100	4,300	17,100	18,700	16,700	1,600	1,700	1,500
Manufacturing	45,300	45,900	49,000	137,000	137,200	133,000	12,700	12,600	12,100
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	4,400	4,500	4,500	16,600	17,200	16,300	3,600	3,600	3,500
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,800	7,100	29,300	29,600	28,900	2,200	2,200	2,100
Retail Trade	31,900	33,500	32,100	82,500	86,700	81,800	11,300	12,100	10,800
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,200	6,200	6,100	19,200	19,400	18,900	1,800	1,900	1,800
Services	40,300	40,900	38,000	112,000	113,700	106,900	12,100	12,500	11,700
Government	23,900	24,500	24,100	52,000	52,700	51,300	10,100	10,200	10,200
Labor Disputes	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Upper Peninsula			Grand Traverse LMA			Shiawassee LMA		
	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Dec 1993	Jan 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	152,000	148,400	143,500	64,400	63,100	60,900	37,800	37,600	34,800
Employment	133,200	133,600	127,300	58,400	58,500	55,600	34,300	34,600	31,600
Unemployment	18,800	14,900	16,100	6,000	4,700	5,300	3,500	2,900	3,200
Rate (Percent)	12.4	10.0	11.3	9.3	7.4	8.6	9.3	7.8	9.3
Place of Work									
Total Employment	117,700	119,700	114,400	50,500	51,300	48,800	19,100	19,500	18,000
Construction & Mining	6,600	7,200	6,700	4,300	4,500	4,300	500	600	600
Manufacturing	15,100	15,300	15,000	7,000	7,200	6,800	4,200	4,300	4,100
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,200	5,400	5,200	1,800	1,900	1,800	700	800	700
Wholesale Trade	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,800	1,800	1,800	600	600	600
Retail Trade	23,900	24,400	23,000	11,300	11,900	10,800	4,900	5,100	4,200
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	4,300	4,300	4,200	2,100	2,100	2,000	500	500	500
Services	24,800	24,800	23,200	14,900	14,700	14,200	3,700	3,700	3,500
Government	34,600	35,100	33,900	7,300	7,300	7,300	4,000	4,000	3,900
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

NEW CPS AND CENSUS DATA AFFECT LOCAL JOBLESS ESTIMATES

The unemployment rates increased in all of Michigan's major labor market areas in January, following a slowdown in the state's economic activity usually experienced after the holiday season. January also marked the first month for which the new Current Population Survey (CPS) was used to determine the nation and Michigan unemployment rates. The use of the new CPS is expected to increase the state's unemployment rate by a monthly average of six-tenths of a percentage point. Local estimates are also affected since they are controlled to the statewide unemployment total.

Among Michigan's major labor market areas, Ann Arbor reflected the lowest unemployment rate at 5.2 percent, followed by Lansing and Grand Rapid-Muskegon-Holland areas with 5.9 and 6.7 percent respectively. The Upper Peninsula had the highest rate and the largest rate increase in January, as its unemployment rate advanced to 12.4 percent from 10.0 percent in December. The increase was not unexpected and was due largely to the end of the tourism and the holiday season. Compared with a year ago, the unemployment rate increased in all areas but the Detroit Metropolitan statistical area.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DROP IN ALL MAJOR AREAS

Total January wage and salary employment declined in all the major labor market areas. Employment losses were reflected in both the service producing and goods producing sectors of the economy. Losses in the service producing industries were concentrated mostly in retail trade and services as the holiday season ended and many employers reduced staff for the winter. Temporary reductions were also reported by state and local government, as many educational facilities released their support personnel for the winter semester break. In the goods producing industries, employment declined primarily due to seasonal layoffs in the construction industry. Among the state's major labor market areas, Ann Arbor and Saginaw-Bay-Midland experienced the largest percentage decline at 2.9 percent, followed by Detroit at 2.6 percent.

During January, the average hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries decreased in five out of the ten major metropolitan statistical areas in Michigan. The losses were due mostly to decreases in the durable goods industries. The average workweek moved down in eight of the major metropolitan areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in all areas but two to fall. The largest losses were reflected in Lansing and Detroit with decreases of $50.35 and $30.86, respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
December 1993 and January 1994

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	45.9	45.8	766.99	764.40	16.71	16.69
Benton Harbor	42.2	43.9	493.32	509.24	11.69	11.60
Detroit	46.0	47.3	790.74	821.60	17.19	17.37
Flint	46.4	46.5	992.96	1001.14	21.40	21.53
Grand Rapids	42.6	43.7	562.75	574.65	13.21	13.15
Jackson	42.9	43.9	490.35	495.63	11.43	11.29
Kalamazoo	43.5	45.2	654.67	684.33	15.05	15.14
Lansing	41.7	41.3	735.59	785.94	17.64	19.03
Saginaw	44.9	43.6	823.02	802.68	18.33	18.41
Upper Peninsula	38.6	39.7	434.64	440.67	11.26	11.10

IMPACT OF CHANGES TO UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

In terms of programs, the most immediate impact of the statewide data for January 1994 forward will be in the area of extended unemployment insurance which uses a 3-month moving average of seasonally adjusted statewide unemployment rates in calculating the trigger for added benefits. Allocation formulas used in various federal programs will not be affected until next fall. The outcome of these changes on federal funding levels in the state is yet to be determined.

In terms of publication, the statewide data will be revised back to 1988 and the substate data to 1990. The introduction of new census data will be reflected in revisions from 1990 forward. This will give some degree of history to the numbers. Data prior to that time will no longer be strictly compatible.

Introduction of the redesigned CPS in 1994 will cause another break in series at least temporarily. This will limit the amount of comparative analysis that can be made each month to put the current data in some kind of perspective. However, all of these changes are viewed as important improvements, and the reading during 1994 will reflect the best data that are available.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1993

	Index No.	% Changes from Last Year
Detroit	139.6	+2.7
U.S.	144.5	+3.0

DETROIT CPI RISES MODERATELY

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area rose from an average of 135.9 index points in 1992 to 139.6 in 1993. The 2.7 percent annual increase was primarily due to higher costs for apparel and medical care. Between October and December of 1993, the cost of living in the Detroit area declined by 1.7 percent and stood at 140.2 index points.

At the national level, the average consumer price index (CPI) for 1993 increased by 3.0 percent over 1992 and settled at 144.5 index points. The December cost of living in the U.S. remained unchanged over the month at 145.8 index points.

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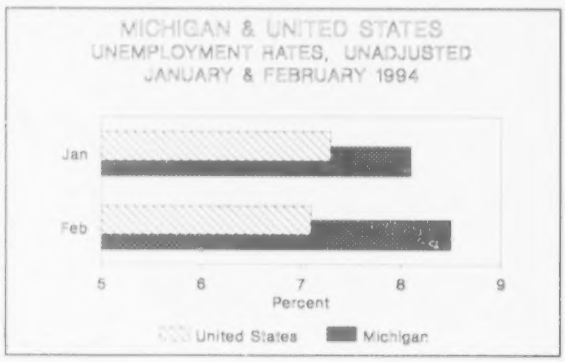
S 3980 - 2

MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 50 Number 2 *April 1994*

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES SEASONALLY

Michigan's unemployment rate increased by 0.4 percentage points as the jobless rate advanced from 8.1 percent in January to 8.5 percent in February (unadjusted). The number of unemployed individuals climbed by 14,000 over the month to total 402,000, while total employment fell by 33,000 to 4,347,000. Labor force declined by 19,000 to 4,749,000. The increase in the unemployment rate was not unexpected, as many seasonal workers drop out of the labor force during the winter months. The winter of 1994 was unusually difficult in Michigan and surveys indicate that it contributed to some advances in unemployment.



The newly redesigned Current Population Survey (CPS), which BLS uses to determine unemployment rates for the nation and the 11 largest states, may also have affected Michigan's February unemployment estimates. Several more months of labor force estimates will be needed, in order to see a clear pattern on the impact of the redesigned survey.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS IN FEBRUARY

Michigan's wage and salary employment increased during the month, as industry jobs moved up to 3,992,700 in February. Employment opportunities expanded by 23,200 as gains were centered in the service producing sector. Goods producing jobs fell by 5,000, primarily as a result of seasonal decline in the construction industry. Service employment increased by 28,200 jobs during February, mainly in personnel supply services and business services. State and local educational facilities also exhibited seasonal gains, as high schools and colleges recalled their support personnel following winter vacation.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1994		1994	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
Manufacturing	15.97	15.92	44.3	44.2
Durables	16.96	16.93	45.0	44.7
Motor Vehicles	20.66	20.65	46.0	45.3
Nondurables	12.74	12.74	42.1	42.8

In February, the average workweek in the state's manufacturing industries increased to 44.3 hours from 44.2 hours the previous month. The gain was due to additional hours worked by individuals in the automotive and related industries. Over the month, average hourly earnings advanced by 5 cents to $15.97. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $707.47, a gain of $3.81 over January's total.

NEW INITIATIVES IN SKILLS ASSESSMENT

Skills testing is one of the important services offered by the Employment Service (E.S.) in Michigan and throughout the nation. The purpose of this service is to provide a better match of job applicants to job openings. Through skill evaluation, the E.S. helps ensure that applicants are referred to appropriate jobs and that employers are provided a choice of qualified workers. The MESC routinely administers skills tests at its branch offices throughout the state. Moreover, the MESC also operates a test development research program to support the quality, validity, and acceptance of the assessment methods used by the Employment Services. Recently, MESC was one of only five agencies in the country to win a highly competitive contract from the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), to implement new research initiatives for worker skills evaluation.

These new initiatives result from a study conducted by the National Academy of Sciences of the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB). The GATB measures levels of ability in nine areas covering a comprehensive range of learning and perceptual skills, as well as physical coordination and dexterity. The academy's study found that using the GATB scores alone to rank and refer E.S. applicants, required that the test undergo some improvements to strengthen its validity.

Based on this study, the USDOL contracted with the MESC's assessment research center to investigate alternatives that would be used instead of, or jointly with, the GATB. The requirements were that any alternative will show a high degree of validity and reliability and predict job performance equally well across all demographic groups. A total of eighteen assessment methods were found to meet these criteria and to merit further examination. The broad options considered included written tests, performance examinations such as "in-basket" exercises, and background and biographical data.

The most promising approach uncovered appears to be biographical data - commonly referred to as Biodata by testing professionals. Biodata is a selection method that uses information from an applicant's past behaviors, activities, experiences, and achievements to predict future success on the job. Conventionally, this type of information is assembled from job applicants through employment applications and interviews. With biodata, a scientifically structured questionnaire becomes the vehicle for gathering data systematically on the applicant's life and work experience.

Michigan
(Data in Thousands)

	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,749	4,768	4,596
Employment	4,347	4,380	4,251
Unemployment	402	388	345
Rate (Percent)	8.5	8.1	7.5
Place of Work			
Total Employment	3,993	3,970	3,909
Goods Producing	1,041	1,046	1,018
Const. & Mining	122	126	119
Manufacturing	919	921	900
Durable Goods	685	685	671
Primary Metals	37	37	36
Fabricated Metals	118	118	116
Trans. Equip.	289	289	284
Nondurable Goods	235	236	229
Food & Kindred	41	42	42
Other Nondurable	194	194	187
Service Producing	2,951	2,923	2,891
Tran. Comm. Util.	155	155	152
Wholesale Trade	196	195	196
Retail Trade	728	732	710
General Merch.	120	123	117
Eating & Drinking	254	253	248
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	191	191	190
Finance	83	83	81
Services	1,025	1,013	984
Business Services	207	203	191
Health Services	333	332	327
Other Services	485	478	466
Government	657	636	658
Federal	56	56	57
State	173	165	171
Local	428	415	430
Labor Disputes	0.4	0.1	0.2

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Benton Harbor			Detroit (Data in Thousands)		
	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	281,400	281,300	276,400	82,900	83,600	79,700	2,130	2,138	2,072
Employment	265,900	266,700	263,700	75,600	76,400	73,500	1,961	1,973	1,921
Unemployment	15,500	14,700	12,600	7,300	7,300	6,200	169	165	151
Rate (Percent)	5.5	5.2	4.6	8.8	8.7	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.3
Place of Work									
Total Employment	247,300	244,000	245,500	66,700	66,600	65,300	1,882	1,875	1,844
Construction & Mining	5,800	5,800	5,400	1,600	1,600	1,500	51	51	49
Manufacturing	53,400	53,500	54,700	20,300	20,200	19,700	424	423	412
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,300	5,300	5,600	2,800	2,800	2,700	85	85	83
Wholesale Trade	6,900	7,000	7,300	2,200	2,200	2,100	111	111	112
Retail Trade	39,400	39,900	39,000	11,700	11,800	11,300	332	335	327
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	9,300	9,300	9,100	2,600	2,600	2,600	107	107	107
Services	55,800	55,000	54,200	16,500	16,400	16,100	537	534	520
Government	71,400	68,200	70,200	9,100	8,800	9,300	237	230	235
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0

	Kalamazoo - Battle Creek			Lansing			Saginaw - Bay - Midland		
	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	227,200	228,200	221,100	237,100	238,300	232,000	194,200	195,900	188,500
Employment	211,000	212,600	208,100	222,600	224,300	214,800	176,700	178,900	175,000
Unemployment	16,200	15,600	13,000	14,500	14,000	17,200	17,600	17,000	13,500
Rate (Percent)	7.1	6.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	7.4	9.0	8.7	7.2
Place of Work									
Total Employment	195,600	194,600	193,800	215,200	213,800	209,300	162,300	162,600	161,400
Construction & Mining	5,700	5,800	5,600	5,600	5,700	5,400	5,800	6,200	6,400
Manufacturing	49,100	49,000	49,400	29,100	29,300	23,400	40,700	40,900	41,600
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,100	6,100	6,000	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,300	6,400
Wholesale Trade	6,500	6,600	6,500	8,000	7,900	7,800	6,200	6,100	6,100
Retail Trade	35,600	36,000	34,800	39,000	39,300	38,500	33,900	34,300	33,400
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	10,300	10,300	10,100	12,100	12,100	12,100	6,200	6,200	6,000
Services	46,500	46,300	45,600	47,100	47,000	47,100	40,400	39,900	39,500
Government	35,700	34,500	35,800	68,200	66,200	68,700	22,800	22,500	22,000
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids - Muskegon			Jackson		
	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	199,600	200,200	195,900	520,600	523,200	503,700	74,600	75,100	71,100
Employment	178,100	179,400	178,400	485,200	488,400	472,300	67,900	68,700	65,600
Unemployment	21,500	20,800	17,500	35,400	34,800	31,400	6,600	6,400	5,500
Rate (Percent)	10.8	10.4	8.9	6.8	6.7	6.2	8.9	8.5	7.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	164,200	163,300	165,200	467,000	465,700	455,000	55,500	55,400	54,100
Construction & Mining	3,900	4,100	4,100	16,800	17,100	16,500	1,600	1,600	1,500
Manufacturing	45,300	45,400	48,300	137,400	137,000	132,600	12,700	12,600	12,100
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	4,300	4,300	4,600	16,700	16,600	16,400	3,600	3,600	3,500
Wholesale Trade	7,000	6,800	7,100	29,500	29,400	29,000	2,200	2,200	2,100
Retail Trade	31,500	31,700	31,800	81,700	82,500	81,000	11,100	11,300	10,800
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,200	6,200	6,100	19,100	19,200	18,900	1,900	1,800	1,800
Services	41,500	40,800	38,700	113,200	111,900	108,300	12,200	12,100	11,800
Government	24,500	24,000	24,600	52,600	52,000	52,300	10,300	10,100	10,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Upper Peninsula			Grand Traverse LMA			Missaukee - Wexford LMA		
	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993	Feb 1994	Jan 1994	Feb 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	151,900	152,100	142,700	64,200	64,500	60,500	20,000	20,000	18,700
Employment	131,900	133,200	127,300	58,000	58,500	55,500	17,500	17,700	16,700
Unemployment	19,900	18,900	15,400	6,300	6,000	5,000	2,500	2,400	2,000
Rate (Percent)	13.1	12.5	10.8	9.8	9.3	8.3	12.5	11.8	10.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	117,900	117,700	114,600	50,600	50,500	48,700	15,500	15,600	14,800
Construction & Mining	6,400	6,600	6,500	4,300	4,300	4,200	300	300	500
Manufacturing	15,000	15,100	14,900	7,100	7,000	6,800	4,700	4,700	4,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,200	5,200	5,200	1,800	1,800	1,800	700	700	600
Wholesale Trade	3,200	3,200	3,100	1,800	1,800	1,800	500	500	500
Retail Trade	23,900	24,000	22,700	11,100	11,300	10,700	3,100	3,100	3,000
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	4,200	4,300	4,200	2,100	2,100	2,000	400	400	400
Services	24,800	24,800	23,300	14,900	14,900	14,100	3,200	3,300	3,100
Government	35,200	34,600	34,700	7,500	7,300	7,400	2,600	2,600	2,600
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UP IN MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

Seasonal job losses caused February unemployment rates to increase in all 10 of Michigan's major labor market areas. Typically, the state and its major labor markets experience job losses in retail trade and construction during February. This year was no exception, as employment dropped in all ten areas while the labor force declined in nine. Much of the decline in the labor force resulted from the release of temporary workers, as the Christmas holiday and post-holiday season came to its end. Among the positive economic signs observed in February were employment increases in the manufacturing industries, and a decline in the number of unemployment claims.

Among the state's major labor market areas, Ann Arbor registered the lowest unemployment rate at 5.5 percent, followed by Lansing with 6.1 percent, while the Upper Peninsula (U.P.) and Flint areas had the highest rates at 13.1 and 10.8 percent, respectively. The Upper Peninsula also experienced the largest rate change in February, gaining 0.6 percentage points for the month. The month-to-month change was not significant in any of the major labor markets, as the unemployment rate increases averaged less than half of a percentage point in all areas, except the Upper Peninsula.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES IN FEBRUARY

Total February nonfarm payroll employment rose in nine of the 10 major labor market areas. The Saginaw - Bay - Midland area was the only one to show a small drop of 0.2 percent, caused mostly by a seasonal decline in the construction industry. Among the major areas, Ann Arbor experienced the largest percentage increase at 1.4 percent, followed by Lansing and Flint with 0.7 and 0.6 percent, respectively. Most areas showed seasonal gains in their state and local government, as many educational facilities recalled their support personnel following winter vacation. Many major areas also reported scattered increases in private services, especially health and business services.

During February, the average workweek in the manufacturing industries advanced in five major metropolitan areas. The gains were due to increases in the durable goods industries. Average hourly earnings moved up in seven of the metropolitan statistical areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in six areas to rise. The largest gains were reflected in the Upper Peninsula and Kalamazoo with increases of $29.97 and $10.59, respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
January and February 1994

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
Ann Arbor	45.5	45.8	759.39	765.78	16.69	16.72
Benton Harbor	42.8	42.5	495.62	495.97	11.58	11.67
Detroit	46.2	45.9	792.79	787.18	17.16	17.15
Flint	45.3	45.3	967.15	962.17	21.35	21.24
Grand Rapids	42.6	43.0	561.89	562.87	13.19	13.09
Jackson	43.4	42.8	493.89	488.78	11.38	11.42
Kalamazoo	43.8	43.3	662.69	652.10	15.13	15.06
Lansing	41.5	41.8	732.89	736.10	17.66	17.61
Saginaw	43.4	43.5	800.30	792.13	18.44	18.21
Upper Peninsula	41.1	38.9	472.65	442.68	11.50	11.38

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

Alcona County
Alger County
Alpena County
Antrim County
Arenac County
Baraga County
Battle Creek City
Bay City
Benzie County
Berrien County
Branch County
Burton City
Cass County
Charlevoix County
Cheboygan County
Chippewa County
Clare County
Clinton Township
Delta County
Detroit City
Dickinson County
Emmet County
Flint City
Gladwin County
Gogebic County
Grand Rapids City
Gratiot County
Highland Park City
Hillsdale County
Houghton County
Huron County
Inkster City
Ionia County
Iosco County
Iron County
Jackson City
Jackson County Bal.
Kalamazoo City
Kalkaska County
Keweenaw County
Lake County
Lapeer County
Lenawee County
Luce County
Mackinac County
Macomb County Bal.
Madison Heights City
Manistee County
Marquette County
Mason County
Mecosta County
Menominee County
Midland County Bal.
Missaukee County
Monroe County
Montcalm County
Montmorency County
Mount Morris Township
Muskegon City
Muskegon County Bal.
Newaygo County
Oceana County
Ogemaw County
Ontonagon County
Osceola County
Otsego County
Pontiac City
Port Huron City
Presque Isle County
Roscommon County
Roseville City
Saginaw City
Sanilac County
Schoolcraft County
Shiawassee County
St. Clair County Bal.
St. Joseph County
Tuscola County
Van Buren County
Warren City
Wexford County

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The Department of Labor issues the Labor Surplus Area listings on fiscal year basis. The listings become effective on October 1st and stay in effect through the following September 30th. Some significant changes were made in this year's listings. Seventeen areas were removed, and one added. The areas removed were: Barry County, Bay County Bal., Calhoun County Bal., Clinton County, East Detroit City, Ferndale city, Flint Township, Genesee County Bal., Grand Traverse County, Lansing City, Leelanau County, Lincoln Park City, Saginaw County Bal., Shelby Township, Taylor City, Waterford Township, Yipsilanti Township. The only area added was Kalamazoo City.

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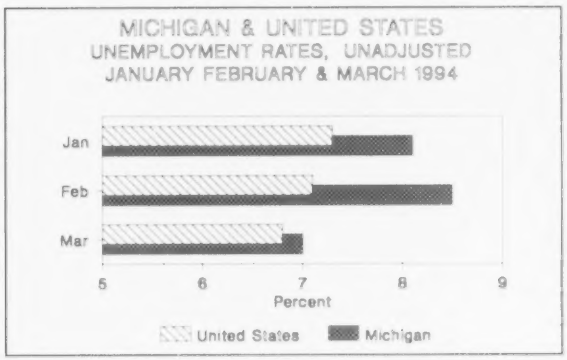
MICHIGAN'S

LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 50 Number 3 ***May 1994***

MICHIGAN'S JOBLESS RATE DECLINES IN MARCH

The unemployment rate in Michigan fell by 1.5 percentage points as the jobless rate tumbled from 8.5 percent in February to 7.0 percent in March (unadjusted). The number of unemployed individuals dropped by 72,000 over the month to total 330,000, while total employment advanced by 29,000 to 4,376,000. The labor force receded by 43,000 during the month to 4,706,000, dropping from unusually high levels in January and February and returning to totals that are normal for this time of the year. The U.S. unemployment rate also dropped in March and settled at 6.8 percent, down from 7.1 percent in February.



Despite fluctuations in the unemployment rates observed for Michigan and other states in the first quarter of 1994, BLS reports that the nation's labor market continued to improve during March. Payroll employment has been growing steadily, and taking survey changes into account, recent jobless rates have dropped considerably over the past year.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS

Total wage and salary employment in Michigan headed up, as industry jobs advanced to 4,022,200 in March. Employment opportunities increased by 32,000 as gains were centered in both the service producing and goods producing sectors. Service producing employment advanced by 25,200, mainly due to seasonal gains in retail trade and services, as winter began to lose its grip. State and local education reported some gains due to the conclusion of spring break. Goods producing jobs moved up by 6,800, mainly as a result of scattered gains in the transportation and related industries.

In March, the average workweek in the state's manufacturing industries was reduced to 44.6 hours from 44.3 hours the previous month. The loss was due to fewer hours of overtime work in the automotive and related industries. During the month, average hourly earnings declined by 2 cents to $15.96. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $711.82, a drop of $3.91 over February's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1994		1994	
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.
Manufacturing	15.96	15.98	44.6	44.3
Durables	16.96	17.00	45.3	45.0
Motor Vehicles	20.68	20.70	46.5	46.1
Nondurables	12.75	12.69	42.5	42.3

MICHIGAN EMPLOYERS TO RECEIVE FUTA PENALTY TAX CREDIT

* During 1994, most state employers will receive a tax credit of nearly $39 per employee because of **FUTA** penalty taxes they had to pay during 1993. The **FUTA** (Federal Unemployment Tax Account) penalty taxes were imposed on Michigan's employers by the U.S. Department of labor, in order to pay a federal debt of $213 million outstanding at the end of 1992.

* The 1993 **FUTA** penalty tax amounted to 1.1 percent on the first $7,000 of each employee's wages, up to $77 per worker. The entire debt was retired during 1993, as the IRS collected $239 million in penalty taxes, over $25 million above the total required.

* Michigan will allow employers to claim 50 percent of their **FUTA** penalty taxes as a credit on their state unemployment insurance (UI) taxes, resulting in as much as a $38.50 credit per employee in 1994. Total savings to employers are expected to be about $98 million in credits this year. The Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC) mailed tax credit applications to approximately 133,400 employers who are potentially eligible to claim a credit on their 1994 UI taxes.

* In order to qualify for this credit, employers must have a positive balance in their state unemployment account. Negative balance employers can also qualify for the credit if they eliminate their negative balance through a voluntary tax payment.

* For more information on the MESC tax credit employers may call **MESC's Tax Office at (313) 876-5135**

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (EUC) STATUS REPORT

* The **EUC** program ended on February 5, 1994 for new claimants.

* The last compensable week under this program will be April 30, 1994. **EUC** claims established before February 5, will continue to be paid through April 30, 1994.

* **EUC** benefits totalled $1.4 billion from November 1991 through April 16, 1994.

	Michigan (Data in Thousands)		
	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,706	4,749	4,570
Employment	4,376	4,347	4,244
Unemployment	330	402	327
Rate (Percent)	7.0	8.5	7.1
Place of Work			
Total Employment	4,022	3,990	3,925
Goods Producing	1,051	1,044	1,017
Const. & Mining	125	122	119
Manufacturing	926	922	898
Durable Goods	690	687	669
Primary Metals	37	37	36
Fabricated Metals	120	119	116
Trans. Equip.	292	291	281
Nondurable Goods	236	235	229
Food & Kindred	41	41	42
Other Nondurable	195	194	187
Service Producing	2,972	2,946	2,908
Tran. Comm. Util.	155	155	153
Wholesale Trade	197	196	197
Retail Trade	731	726	713
General Merch.	117	117	115
Eating & Drinking	260	255	252
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	192	191	191
Finance	90	90	88
Services	1,032	1,023	993
Business Services	211	206	195
Health Services	333	333	328
Other Services	488	484	470
Government	665	656	661
Federal	56	56	57
State	172	172	170
Local	437	428	434
Labor Disputes	0.2	0.4	0.1

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Benton Harbor			Detroit (Data in Thousands)		
	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	279,400	281,600	272,500	82,000	82,900	79,700	2,114	2,131	2,065
Employment	267,400	266,200	259,500	76,100	75,500	73,700	1,976	1,962	1,919
Unemployment	12,000	15,500	12,900	5,900	7,300	6,000	138	169	145
Rate (Percent)	4.3	5.5	4.8	7.2	8.8	7.5	6.5	7.9	7.0
Place of Work									
Total Employment	248,700	247,600	243,700	67,300	66,700	65,900	1,896	1,884	1,853
Construction & Mining	5,700	5,800	5,400	1,600	1,600	1,500	52	51	49
Manufacturing	53,700	53,400	51,900	20,300	20,300	20,000	428	426	412
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,300	5,300	5,600	2,800	2,800	2,700	84	84	83
Wholesale Trade	7,400	7,300	7,300	2,200	2,200	2,100	111	111	112
Retail Trade	39,700	39,700	39,100	11,900	11,700	11,400	332	331	329
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	9,300	9,200	9,100	2,600	2,600	2,500	107	107	107
Services	55,700	55,700	54,600	16,500	16,500	16,200	542	537	525
Government	71,800	71,300	70,600	9,400	9,100	9,400	239	236	236
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0

	Kalamazoo - Battle Creek			Lansing			Saginaw - Bay - Midland		
	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	225,400	227,100	219,600	236,000	237,400	230,700	192,200	194,100	186,400
Employment	211,900	210,900	207,300	224,200	222,900	219,300	177,300	176,600	173,000
Unemployment	13,500	16,200	12,300	11,800	14,500	11,300	14,900	17,600	13,400
Rate (Percent)	6.0	7.1	5.6	5.0	6.1	4.9	7.8	9.0	7.2
Place of Work									
Total Employment	196,400	195,600	194,400	216,100	215,600	214,600	162,900	162,300	160,800
Construction & Mining	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,600	5,600	5,900	5,800	6,400
Manufacturing	49,200	49,200	49,000	29,400	29,100	28,000	40,400	40,700	40,400
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,200	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,400	6,400
Wholesale Trade	6,700	6,500	6,600	8,000	7,900	7,800	6,200	6,200	6,200
Retail Trade	35,800	35,600	35,000	39,000	39,000	38,500	33,600	33,800	33,500
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	10,400	10,300	10,200	12,000	12,100	12,100	6,200	6,300	6,100
Services	46,700	46,500	45,900	47,600	47,200	47,700	41,000	40,500	39,600
Government	35,800	35,700	35,800	68,300	68,400	68,800	23,200	22,800	22,100
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids - Muskegon			Jackson		
	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	196,800	199,200	192,200	516,600	520,100	501,500	73,800	74,500	70,600
Employment	179,100	177,700	174,500	487,900	484,700	472,100	68,300	67,800	65,200
Unemployment	17,700	21,500	17,700	28,700	35,400	29,300	5,500	6,600	5,400
Rate (Percent)	9.0	10.8	9.2	5.6	6.8	5.8	7.4	8.9	7.7
Place of Work									
Total Employment	164,900	163,900	163,100	470,000	466,800	457,200	55,800	55,400	54,200
Construction & Mining	3,900	3,900	4,100	17,700	16,900	16,700	1,600	1,600	1,500
Manufacturing	45,900	45,300	45,300	137,400	137,000	133,000	12,700	12,700	12,100
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	4,400	4,300	4,600	16,900	16,700	16,500	3,600	3,600	3,500
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,800	7,100	29,400	29,500	29,000	2,200	2,200	2,100
Retail Trade	31,500	31,400	31,700	82,100	81,700	81,400	11,200	11,100	10,800
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,200	6,200	6,100	19,100	19,100	18,900	1,900	1,900	1,800
Services	41,600	41,400	39,400	114,200	113,300	109,100	12,400	12,200	11,900
Government	24,800	24,500	24,800	53,300	52,600	52,500	10,400	10,200	10,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Upper Peninsula			Grand Traverse LMA			Houghton-Keweenaw LMA		
	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993	Mar 1994	Feb 1994	Mar 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	149,300	151,800	141,700	63,700	64,100	60,100	17,700	17,600	17,200
Employment	132,500	131,900	126,900	58,300	57,800	55,200	15,800	15,600	15,500
Unemployment	16,700	20,000	14,800	5,500	6,300	4,900	1,900	2,000	1,700
Rate (Percent)	11.2	13.2	10.4	8.5	9.8	8.1	10.9	11.3	9.6
Place of Work									
Total Employment	118,300	117,900	115,000	50,900	50,500	48,800	13,800	13,800	13,600
Construction & Mining	6,400	6,400	6,500	4,300	4,200	4,200	500	400	400
Manufacturing	15,100	15,000	14,800	7,100	7,100	6,900	900	900	900
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,200	5,200	5,200	1,800	1,800	1,800	400	400	400
Wholesale Trade	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,900	1,800	1,800	200	250	250
Retail Trade	24,000	23,900	22,900	11,300	11,100	10,700	3,100	3,100	3,100
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	4,200	4,200	4,200	2,100	2,100	2,000	600	600	600
Services	25,000	24,800	23,500	14,900	14,900	14,000	2,600	2,600	2,700
Government	35,200	35,200	34,900	7,600	7,500	7,500	5,600	5,600	5,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

MARCH JOBLESS RATE DROPS IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKETS

Employment increases across the state caused unemployment rates to drop in all ten of Michigan's major labor markets during the month of March. The unemployment declines were significant, as the jobless rate in each labor market area fell by more than a percentage point. The ten major labor markets also recorded reductions in their labor force.

Among Michigan's major areas, Ann Arbor continued to show the lowest unemployment rate at 4.3 percent, followed by Lansing and Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland areas with 5.0 and 5.6 percent, respectively. The Upper Peninsula had the largest unemployment drop in March, as its jobless rate fell two points to 11.2 percent from 13.2 percent in February. The decline still left the 15-county area with the highest unemployment rate among Michigan's major labor markets. The rate decline in the Upper Peninsula is attributed to scattered seasonal job gains in several service producing industries.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UP IN ALL AREAS

Total March wage and salary employment advanced in all the major labor market areas. Employment gains were reflected in both the service producing and goods producing sectors of the economy. Gains in the service producing industries were concentrated primarily in retail trade (eating and drinking places) and services (business services). Seasonal advances were also reported by state and local government, as many educational facilities recalled their support personnel following spring break. In the goods producing industries, employment expanded primarily in the construction industry, following the improvement of the weather, and in the automotive and related industries. All major labor market areas experienced small employment gains, with Benton Harbor experiencing the largest percentage gain at 0.9 percent, followed by Grand Rapids and Jackson at 0.7 percent.

During March, the average hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries increased in six out of the ten major metropolitan statistical areas in Michigan. The gains were due mostly to advances in the durable goods industries. The average workweek moved up in seven of the major metropolitan areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in all areas but two to rise. The largest gains were reflected in Kalamazoo and Lansing with increases of $32.80 and $20.19, respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
February and March 1994

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.
Ann Arbor	45.6	45.1	750.58	739.64	16.46	16.40
Benton Harbor	42.8	42.8	496.48	495.20	11.60	11.57
Detroit	46.6	46.2	798.72	793.72	17.14	17.18
Flint	46.4	46.0	996.67	984.86	21.48	21.41
Grand Rapids	43.3	42.8	565.50	562.82	13.06	13.15
Jackson	43.5	43.6	495.90	497.91	11.40	11.42
Kalamazoo	45.4	44.0	692.80	660.00	15.26	15.00
Lansing	43.5	42.6	749.50	729.31	17.23	17.12
Saginaw	44.2	43.8	805.32	797.16	18.22	18.20
Upper Peninsula	40.7	41.0	455.84	463.71	11.20	11.31

COMPARATIVE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKING AGE POPULATION IN 10 COUNTRIES*

STATUS AND COUNTRY	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Civilian Labor Force							
(In Thousands)							
United States	117,834	119,865	121,669	123,869	124,787	125,303	126,982
Canada	12,746	13,011	13,275	13,503	13,681	13,757	13,797
Australia	7,588	7,758	7,974	8,237	8,459	8,534	8,627
Japan	59,410	60,050	60,860	61,920	63,050	64,280	65,040
France	23,760	23,890	23,980	24,170	24,300	24,480	24,580
Germany	28,240	28,390	28,610	28,840	29,440	29,820	30,070
Italy	22,290	22,350	22,660	22,530	22,660	22,940	22,830
Netherlands	6,370	6,500	6,530	6,630	6,770	6,860	6,930
Sweden	4,443	4,480	4,540	4,599	4,642	4,626	4,534
United Kingdom	27,380	27,720	28,150	28,420	28,540	28,400	28,280
Unemployment Rate							
United States	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.7	7.4
Canada	9.5	8.8	7.8	7.5	8.1	10.3	11.3
Australia	8.1	8.1	7.2	6.2	6.9	9.6	10.8
Japan	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
France	10.6	10.8	10.3	9.6	9.1	9.6	10.4
Germany	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.0	4.4	4.7
Italy	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.0	6.9	7.3
Netherlands	9.9	10.0	9.3	8.4	7.5	7.0	6.6
Sweden	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.6	4.7
United Kingdom	11.2	10.3	8.6	7.3	6.9	8.8	10.0

*** Approximating U.S. Concepts**

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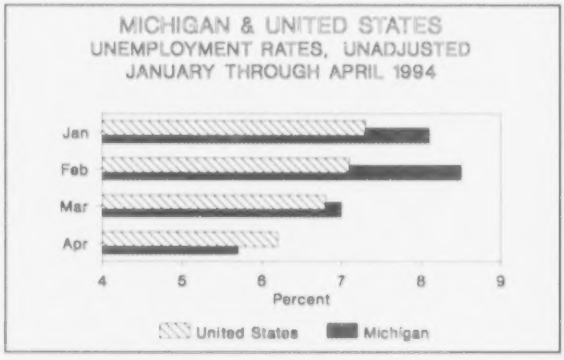
MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 50 Number 4 *June 1994*

MICHIGAN'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN TO 5.7 PERCENT

The unemployment rate in Michigan settled back by 1.3 percentage points, as the jobless rate dropped from 7.0 percent in March to 5.7 percent in April (unadjusted). This was the lowest level since October 1978, when the state's jobless rate was 5.5 percent. April was also the first month this year in which Michigan's unemployment rate has fallen below the nation's rate. The U.S. jobless rate also declined in April and settled at 6.2 percent, down from 6.8 percent in March.

During April, the number of unemployed individuals in Michigan dropped by 59,000 to 271,000, while employment advanced by 87,000 to total 4,463,000. The labor force also increased during the month reaching 4,706,000, a gain of 28,000 over March. The drop in Michigan's joblessness was primarily the result of a seasonal increase in the state's economic activity, traditionally experienced with the arrival of spring.



INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT INCREASES AGAIN IN APRIL

Michigan's wage and salary employment advanced during the month, as industry jobs climbed to 4,047,900 in April. Employment opportunities expanded by 29,800 as gains were centered in both the service producing and goods producing sectors. Service producing employment added 17,200 jobs, mainly due to seasonal gains in retail trade and services, following the arrival of spring. Eating and drinking places and personnel supply services showed the greatest gains. Goods producing jobs advanced by 12,700, mainly as a result of seasonal increases in the construction industry.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1994		1994	
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.
Manufacturing	16.25	16.08	44.7	44.7
Durables	17.30	17.11	45.5	45.4
Motor Vehicles	21.36	21.00	47.1	46.5
Nondurables	12.73	12.70	41.9	42.5

In April, the average workweek in the state's manufacturing industries remained unchanged from March, at 44.7 hours. However, this represents an increase of 2.4 hours over the hourly averages recorded in April 1993. During the month, average hourly earnings advanced by 17 cents to $16.25. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $726.37, a gain of $7.59 over March's total.

Jobless Estimates Are Now On MESC's Bulletin Board

One of the most commonly used indicators of an area's economic well being, is now readily available to anyone with a computer and a modem. The state's, as well as local areas unemployment data has been added to Michigan Employment Security Commission's (MESC's) storehouse of information, and can be accessed through the LMI On-Line Bulletin Board system.

MESC's LMI On-Line system now offers current labor force estimates for Michigan and nearly 1,700 communities throughout the state. The estimates include the size of the work force, the number employed and the number and percentage of the unemployed. These labor force estimates are contained in a program called Micro Computer Labor Force Estimates (**MCLAFS**), and can be accessed from the main menu of the Bulletin Board. **MCLAFS** is an interactive program which allows the users to customize their information request to meet their individual needs. The user can ask for labor force estimates for specific communities and time periods, ranging from current data back to 1984.

Making **MCLAFS** part of the LMI On-Line system is part of an on-going effort to make Michigan's labor market information more accessible to the public in new and more flexible ways. **MCLAFS** joins other employment and statistical data available to the public through LMI On-Line. The system also offers information about job opportunities available through MESC and the federal government, jobseeking tips, occupational data, Consumer Price Index, legislative updates and more.

To access the system, a caller needs a personal computer, modem and communication software. The LMI On-Line Phone number is (313) 876-6696. There is no fee for using the LMI On-Line Bulletin Board, except for phone charges.

For More Information Contact:

Information and Reports Section
Michigan Employment Security Commission
7310 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202
(313) 876-5427

	Michigan (Data in Thousands)		
	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,734	4,706	4,587
Employment	4,463	4,376	4,274
Unemployment	271	330	313
Rate (Percent)	5.7	7.0	6.8
Place of Work			
Total Employment	4,048	4,018	3,946
Goods Producing	1,064	1,051	1,023
Const. & Mining	134	125	127
Manufacturing	930	926	895
Durable Goods	694	690	665
Primary Metals	37	37	36
Fabricated Metals	120	120	116
Trans. Equip.	292	292	279
Nondurable Goods	236	235	230
Food & Kindred	41	41	42
Other Nondurable	195	194	188
Service Producing	2,985	2,967	2,923
Tran. Comm. Util.	152	155	155
Wholesale Trade	198	197	196
Retail Trade	741	730	721
General Merch.	118	116	117
Eating & Drinking	265	259	257
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	194	192	191
Finance	121	120	119
Services	1,047	1,030	1,005
Business Services	216	210	198
Health Services	335	334	328
Other Services	496	486	479
Government	653	663	655
Federal	56	55	56
State	172	171	173
Local	426	437	426
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.2	0.1

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Benton Harbor			Detroit (Data in Thousands)		
	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	282,100	279,000	275,200	82,600	82,000	80,700	2,123	2,114	2,064
Employment	272,600	267,000	263,500	77,800	76,200	75,000	2,007	1,975	1,923
Unemployment	9,500	12,000	11,700	4,800	5,900	5,700	116	138	141
Rate (Percent)	3.4	4.3	4.2	5.8	7.2	7.1	5.4	6.5	6.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	250,000	247,700	247,100	67,800	67,300	66,800	1,898	1,895	1,858
Construction & Mining	6,200	5,800	5,800	1,700	1,600	1,700	56	52	51
Manufacturing	54,000	53,500	53,800	20,300	20,300	19,900	428	428	409
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,400	5,300	5,600	2,800	2,800	2,700	83	84	84
Wholesale Trade	7,500	7,400	7,400	2,300	2,200	2,200	112	111	112
Retail Trade	39,700	39,500	39,000	12,100	11,900	11,900	336	332	331
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	9,400	9,300	9,100	2,600	2,600	2,500	108	107	106
Services	56,200	55,800	55,000	16,900	16,500	16,500	541	542	531
Government	71,500	71,200	71,500	9,100	9,400	9,400	235	239	234
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0

	Kalamazoo - Battle Creek			Lansing			Saginaw - Bay - Midland		
	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	227,700	225,300	221,400	237,800	236,100	230,500	194,500	192,100	187,400
Employment	216,600	211,800	209,700	228,300	224,300	219,600	182,000	177,200	174,500
Unemployment	11,100	13,500	11,700	9,400	11,800	10,900	12,500	14,900	13,000
Rate (Percent)	4.9	6.0	5.3	4.0	5.0	4.7	6.4	7.8	6.9
Place of Work									
Total Employment	198,100	196,300	196,000	217,500	216,600	213,900	164,900	162,800	161,800
Construction & Mining	6,200	5,700	6,100	5,800	5,600	5,600	6,600	5,900	6,700
Manufacturing	49,400	49,000	49,400	29,500	29,100	27,900	40,600	40,400	40,000
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,200	6,200	6,100	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,400	6,500
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,700	6,700	8,000	7,900	7,800	6,300	6,200	6,100
Retail Trade	36,300	35,700	35,300	39,200	39,000	38,400	34,400	33,400	34,200
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	10,400	10,400	10,300	12,200	12,200	12,300	6,200	6,200	6,100
Services	47,200	46,700	46,300	48,600	48,100	48,000	41,400	41,100	39,700
Government	35,600	36,000	35,700	67,900	68,600	67,600	23,100	23,100	22,500
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids - Muskegon			Jackson		
	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	198,300	197,200	191,800	521,100	516,400	503,100	73,900	73,700	70,800
Employment	183,500	179,500	174,700	498,300	487,700	475,000	69,400	68,200	65,500
Unemployment	14,800	17,700	17,100	22,800	28,700	28,100	4,500	5,500	5,300
Rate (Percent)	7.5	9.0	8.9	4.4	5.6	5.6	6.1	7.5	7.5
Place of Work									
Total Employment	166,500	165,200	162,600	473,500	469,600	459,900	55,800	55,700	54,100
Construction & Mining	4,400	3,900	4,500	19,500	17,600	18,300	1,600	1,600	1,500
Manufacturing	46,800	46,300	44,900	137,800	137,400	132,800	12,800	12,700	12,000
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	4,200	4,300	4,600	16,700	16,600	16,400	3,600	3,600	3,500
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,800	7,000	29,500	29,400	29,000	2,200	2,200	2,100
Retail Trade	32,000	31,400	31,800	83,600	82,100	83,100	11,100	11,100	10,800
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,300	6,200	6,100	19,200	19,100	18,900	1,800	1,900	1,800
Services	41,400	41,600	39,200	115,600	114,200	109,800	12,500	12,400	12,000
Government	24,600	24,800	24,400	51,700	53,300	51,500	10,200	10,400	10,200
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Upper Peninsula			Grand Traverse LMA			Alcona - Iosco LMA		
	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993	Apr 1994	Mar 1994	Apr 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	150,200	149,500	142,700	63,700	63,700	60,200	14,900	14,700	14,500
Employment	135,600	132,700	128,400	59,500	58,200	55,400	13,200	12,700	12,700
Unemployment	14,600	16,900	14,300	4,200	5,400	4,800	1,700	2,100	1,800
Rate (Percent)	9.7	11.3	10.0	6.6	8.5	7.9	11.4	14.0	12.4
Place of Work									
Total Employment	119,200	118,400	115,600	51,200	50,800	48,600	9,700	9,400	9,600
Construction & Mining	7,100	6,500	7,200	4,400	4,300	4,300	400	400	400
Manufacturing	15,000	15,100	14,700	7,000	7,000	6,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,300	5,200	5,300	1,800	1,800	1,800	600	500	400
Wholesale Trade	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,900	1,900	1,800	100	100	100
Retail Trade	24,500	24,000	23,300	11,600	11,300	11,000	2,100	1,900	2,000
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	4,300	4,200	4,200	2,100	2,100	2,000	300	300	400
Services	24,600	25,000	23,100	15,000	14,900	13,900	1,800	1,700	1,800
Government	35,300	35,200	34,600	7,400	7,600	7,000	2,400	2,500	2,700
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN MICHIGAN'S MAJOR AREAS

Unemployment rates in all ten of Michigan's major labor market areas dropped by nearly a percentage point or more during the month of April. The arrival of spring prompted many employers in retail trade and services to expand staff with anticipation of the arrival of the tourism and recreational season. All ten major labor markets reported employment increases in April, along with declines in the levels of unemployment and small gains in the labor force.

Among Michigan's major labor market areas, Ann Arbor had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.4 percent, followed by Lansing and Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland areas with 4.0 and 4.4 percent, respectively. The Upper Peninsula had the largest unemployment decline in April, as its jobless rate fell 1.6 points to 9.7 percent from 11.3 percent in March. The decline still left the 15-county area with the highest unemployment rate among Michigan's major labor markets. The rate decline in the Upper Peninsula is attributed to seasonal job gains in construction and retail trade industries.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT RISES AGAIN IN ALL AREAS

April wage and salary employment continued to exhibit the familiar patterns observed in Michigan's economy with the arrival of spring, as nonfarm payroll employment advanced in all the major areas. In most cases the gains were reflected in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. In the goods producing industries, employment advanced mainly in the construction industry, following the improvement of the weather. Gains in the service producing industries were concentrated primarily in retail trade (eating and drinking places) and services (business services). Among the major areas, Saginaw-Bay-Midland reported the largest percentage increase at 1.3 percent, followed by Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo both with gains of 0.9 percent.

During April, the average hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries increased in six out of the ten major metropolitan statistical areas in Michigan. The gains were due mostly to advances in the durable goods industries. The average workweek moved up in four of the major metropolitan areas over the month, and average weekly earnings rose in six areas. The largest gains were reflected in Lansing and Ann Arbor with increases of $95.65 and $18.52, respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
March and April 1994

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.
Ann Arbor	45.6	45.4	765.17	748.65	16.78	16.49
Benton Harbor	42.6	43.1	488.62	498.67	11.47	11.57
Detroit	46.6	46.7	808.04	803.24	17.34	17.20
Flint	48.2	47.8	1053.65	1043.00	21.86	21.82
Grand Rapids	42.7	42.9	560.65	559.42	13.13	13.04
Jackson	43.3	43.9	496.22	498.26	11.46	11.35
Kalamazoo	44.7	45.9	669.61	695.38	14.98	15.15
Lansing	45.6	43.8	823.08	727.52	18.06	16.61
Saginaw	45.6	44.8	831.29	817.15	18.23	18.24
Upper Peninsula	40.4	41.2	452.88	462.26	11.21	11.22

ANNUAL INDEXES OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTIVITY (1982 = 100)

ITEM AND COUNTRY	1982	1985	1987	1989	1990	1991	1992
Output Per Hour							
United States	100.0	106.8	116.7	120.0	122.2	124.5	129.9
Canada	100.0	119.8	119.0	119.0	120.6	121.4	126.4
Japan	100.0	112.0	119.5	135.2	144.5	150.7	143.2
France	100.0	108.2	112.1	125.6	127.2	127.0	130.7
Germany	100.0	113.4	112.3	120.2	125.5	129.2	129.8
Italy	100.0	122.3	127.7	135.1	141.1	145.8	151.2
United Kingdom	100.0	117.4	128.8	142.2	146.3	151.9	159.4
Compensation Per Hour							
United States	100.0	111.2	118.4	127.9	134.7	141.9	148.2
Canada	100.0	116.8	125.0	137.4	146.9	155.8	162.2
Japan	100.0	110.1	118.6	128.2	138.3	146.3	153.0
France	100.0	129.7	140.2	153.3	159.3	166.1	171.7
Germany	100.0	116.3	126.9	138.2	148.0	157.8	167.3
Italy	100.0	150.9	166.0	191.1	213.3	236.1	252.2
United Kingdom	100.0	127.5	148.1	178.5	187.5	208.5	226.0

Output Per Hour (Productivity Measures): The productivity measures relate real physical output to real input. These measures include items such as output per unit of labor input (labor productivity) or output per unit of capital input (capital productivity), as well as measures of multifactor productivity such as output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs. The measures cover nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Compensation Per Hour: Compensation per hour is the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, and the wages, salaries and supplementary payments for the self-employed - divided by hours of work.

Source: Monthly Labor Review, March 1994; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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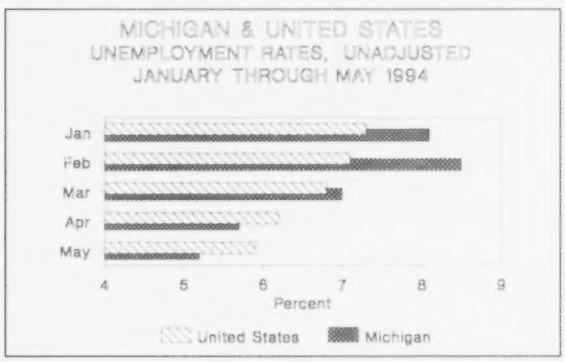
MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 50 Number 5 *July 1994*

MICHIGAN'S JOBLESS RATE CONTINUES TO DECREASE

The unemployment rate in Michigan declined by half a point, as the jobless rate fell from 5.7 percent in April to 5.2 percent in May (unadjusted). This was the lowest level since November 1973, when the state's jobless rate was also 5.2 percent. May was the second month this year in which Michigan's unemployment rate has fallen below the nation's rate. The U.S. jobless rate also moved downward in May, and settled at 5.9 percent, down from 6.2 percent in April.



During the month of May, the number of unemployed individuals in Michigan dropped by 22,000 to 249,000, while employment advanced by 33,000 to total 4,496,000. The labor force also increased during the month, reaching 4,754,000, a gain of 11,000 over April. Michigan's 5.2 percent jobless rate ranked the tenth lowest among the nation's 11 largest states. California ranked the highest with 8.1 percent, followed by New Jersey with 7.1 percent.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES IN MAY

Total wage and salary employment in Michigan continued to expand, as industry jobs advanced to 4,109,900 in May. Employment opportunities increased by 59,700 as gains were centered in both the service producing and goods producing sectors. Service producing employment advanced by 41,800, primarily due to seasonal gains in retail trade and services, following the arrival of warmer weather. Goods producing jobs moved up by 18,000, mainly as a result of seasonal gains in the construction industry. The largest increases were posted in home improvement trades such as plumbing and electricity.

In May, the average hourly earnings in the state's manufacturing industries declined by 7 cents to $16.19, while the average workweek advanced to 44.8 hours from 44.6 hours the previous month. The gain was due to additional hours of overtime in automotive and related industries. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $725.31, a climb of 11 cents over April's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1994		1994	
	Apr.	May	Apr.	May
Manufacturing	16.26	16.19	44.6	44.8
Durables	17.31	17.25	45.5	45.7
Motor Vehicles	21.37	21.38	47.0	47.3
Nondurables	12.74	12.70	41.9	42.1

EXPERIMENTAL PRICE INDEX FOR ELDERLY AMERICAN CONSUMERS

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) measures the average change in prices over time for a fixed market basket of goods and services for two population groups. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) represents the spending habits of about 80 percent of the population of the United States. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is a subset of the CPI-U and represents about 32 percent of the total U.S. population.

The 1987 amendment to the Older American Act of 1965 directed BLS to develop an experimental index for a third population of consumers: those 62 years of age and older. A recent article published by BLS updates a report it presented to Congress in 1988, and offers an analysis of the behavior of the CPI for older Americans, for the period covering December 1987 through December 1993.

A comparison of the relative behavior of the CPI-U, CPI-W and the experimental index at the all-items level, revealed:

* The experimental index (for older Americans) rose slightly faster.

* Expenditures for medical care, transportation and housing accounted for most of the difference.

However, the experimental index is subject to larger sampling errors because the samples from which the expenditure weights for the experimental index were calculated, are smaller than those used for the CPI-U or the CPI-W.

Source: Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1994.

PERCENT CHANGE IN ALTERNATIVE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, BY MAJOR COMPONENTS, DECEMBER 1987-93

December 1982 = 100

Component	CPI-U	CPI-W	Older Americans
All Items	26.3	25.5	28.7
Food & Beverages	24.8	24.8	25.0
Housing	23.1	22.4	25.1
Apparel & Upkeep	17.7	16.6	16.6
Transportation	22.8	21.9	25.0
Medical Care	54.2	53.3	59.4
Entertainment	25.9	25.0	28.2
Other	47.0	46.2	41.8

Michigan

(Data in Thousands)

	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,745	4,734	4,689
Employment	4,496	4,463	4,379
Unemployment	249	271	310
Rate (Percent)	5.2	5.7	6.6
Place of Work			
Total Employment	4,110	4,050	4,001
Goods Producing	1,082	1,064	1,043
Const. & Mining	149	134	142
Manufacturing	933	930	901
Durable Goods	695	694	669
Primary Metals	36	37	36
Fabricated Metals	121	120	116
Trans. Equip.	292	292	280
Nondurable Goods	238	236	232
Food & Kindred	42	41	43
Other Nondurable	196	195	189
Service Producing	3,028	2,986	2,958
Tran. Comm. Util.	161	152	158
Wholesale Trade	200	198	198
Retail Trade	764	744	737
General Merch.	121	119	115
Eating & Drinking	276	266	266
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	195	193	193
Finance	121	120	120
Services	1,058	1,045	1021
Business Services	219	215	203
Health Services	335	335	330
Other Services	504	495	488
Government	651	654	652
Federal	56	56	57
State	158	172	159
Local	436	426	436
Labor Disputes	0.2	0	0.2

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Benton Harbor			Detroit (Data in Thousands)		
	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	277,800	281,500	276,000	83,200	82,500	82,200	2,127	2,126	2,109
Employment	268,900	272,000	264,800	78,500	77,700	76,600	2,020	2,011	1,965
Unemployment	8,800	9,500	11,200	4,700	4,800	5,600	107	116	143
Rate (Percent)	3.2	3.4	4.1	5.7	5.8	6.8	5.0	5.4	6.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	246,300	249,300	243,800	69,100	67,800	67,700	1,932	1,906	1,882
Construction & Mining	6,700	6,200	6,400	1,900	1,700	1,800	61	56	57
Manufacturing	53,700	54,000	53,500	20,400	20,300	20,000	429	429	412
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,400	5,400	5,400	2,800	2,800	2,800	87	83	84
Wholesale Trade	7,600	7,500	7,500	2,300	2,300	2,200	112	112	112
Retail Trade	40,600	39,800	40,000	12,600	12,100	12,200	343	335	337
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	9,600	9,400	9,400	2,600	2,600	2,500	109	108	107
Services	56,900	56,300	55,600	17,100	16,900	16,700	554	550	538
Government	65,900	70,800	66,000	9,300	9,100	9,400	237	235	235
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0

	Kalamazoo - Battle Creek			Lansing			Saginaw - Bay - Midland		
	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	223,900	227,400	221,900	236,800	237,300	235,100	194,600	194,300	190,700
Employment	213,600	216,400	210,200	228,100	227,900	224,700	183,200	181,900	178,200
Unemployment	10,300	11,100	11,700	8,700	9,400	10,500	11,400	12,400	12,600
Rate (Percent)	4.6	4.9	5.3	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.8	6.4	6.6
Place of Work									
Total Employment	197,200	198,100	194,700	219,400	217,400	217,600	168,500	164,900	164,300
Construction & Mining	6,700	6,200	6,600	6,500	5,800	6,200	7,600	6,500	7,700
Manufacturing	49,900	49,400	49,400	29,500	29,500	28,000	40,900	40,600	40,300
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,300	6,200	6,200	6,400	6,300	6,300	6,500	6,300	6,500
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,800	6,900	8,000	8,000	7,900	6,400	6,400	6,200
Retail Trade	36,700	36,400	35,700	39,700	39,000	39,200	35,800	34,400	34,500
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	10,400	10,400	10,300	12,400	12,200	12,400	6,300	6,200	6,100
Services	46,900	47,200	46,000	49,400	48,600	48,500	41,900	41,400	40,500
Government	33,500	35,600	33,500	67,500	68,000	69,100	23,100	23,100	22,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids - Muskegon			Jackson		
	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	196,500	198,300	196,600	522,900	520,200	515,200	73,600	73,800	72,400
Employment	182,600	183,500	179,700	501,200	497,400	486,800	69,400	69,300	67,300
Unemployment	13,900	14,800	16,900	21,700	22,800	28,400	4,100	4,500	5,100
Rate (Percent)	7.1	7.5	8.6	4.1	4.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	7.1
Place of Work									
Total Employment	168,100	166,700	166,100	480,400	473,200	467,000	56,600	55,800	55,100
Construction & Mining	4,800	4,400	4,900	20,600	19,500	19,900	1,700	1,600	1,600
Manufacturing	47,100	46,800	45,600	138,500	137,500	133,500	12,800	12,800	12,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	4,200	4,200	4,600	17,100	16,700	16,700	3,600	3,600	3,600
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,800	7,000	29,800	29,500	29,300	2,200	2,200	2,100
Retail Trade	32,700	32,100	32,900	85,200	83,500	84,800	11,300	11,100	11,000
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,300	6,300	6,200	19,200	19,200	19,100	1,900	1,800	1,800
Services	41,800	41,500	40,100	117,600	115,400	111,800	12,800	12,500	12,400
Government	24,300	24,500	24,700	52,400	52,000	51,900	10,300	10,100	10,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

	Upper Peninsula			Grand Traverse LMA			Houghton-Keweenaw LMA		
	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993	May 1994	Apr 1994	May 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	153,100	149,900	148,400	65,500	63,600	63,200	17,600	17,500	16,700
Employment	140,400	135,300	135,300	62,100	59,400	59,100	16,300	16,000	15,400
Unemployment	12,700	14,600	13,100	3,400	4,200	4,100	1,200	1,500	1,300
Rate (Percent)	8.3	9.8	8.8	5.1	6.6	6.5	7.0	8.4	7.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	123,900	119,200	120,000	54,100	51,200	51,500	14,300	13,900	13,600
Construction & Mining	7,800	7,100	8,000	4,900	4,400	4,700	600	500	600
Manufacturing	15,300	15,000	15,000	7,100	7,000	6,900	900	800	900
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,600	5,300	5,600	1,900	1,800	1,900	400	400	400
Wholesale Trade	3,300	3,200	3,300	1,900	1,900	1,900	300	200	200
Retail Trade	25,900	24,500	24,500	12,400	11,600	12,000	3,300	3,200	2,700
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	4,300	4,300	4,300	2,200	2,100	2,100	600	600	600
Services	26,400	24,700	24,900	16,200	15,000	15,000	2,800	2,700	2,700
Government	35,300	35,200	34,500	7,600	7,400	7,200	5,600	5,600	5,500
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

MAY JOBLESS RATE DOWN AGAIN IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKETS

Seasonal hiring across the state caused unemployment rates to decline in all ten of Michigan's major labor market areas during the month of May. The imminent arrival of the recreation and tourism season prompted many employers to boost their staff and cause employment levels to increase in most of Michigan's metropolitan areas. Declining employment was confined largely to areas with significant college and university employment such as Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo.

Among Michigan's major areas, Ann Arbor had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.2 percent, followed by Lansing and Grand Rapids areas with 3.7 and 4.1 percent, respectively. The Upper Peninsula which typically has a spring upswing in employment, had the largest unemployment decline in May, as its jobless rate fell to 8.3 percent from 9.8 percent in April. The decline still left the 15-county area with the highest unemployment rate among Michigan's major labor markets. The rate drop in the Upper Peninsula is attributed to seasonal employment gains in both the services and manufacturing industries.

SEASONAL GAINS CONTINUE IN WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Total May wage and salary employment advanced in eight of the 10 major labor market areas. Only Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo showed small decreases, caused by temporary employment declines in their respective universities. Among the major areas, the Upper Peninsula experienced the largest employment increase at 3.9 percent followed by Saginaw-Bay-Midland and Benton Harbor with 2.2 and 1.9 percent respectively. Most areas showed seasonal gains in their service producing sector, where the leading industries were retail trade and private services. Many areas also registered growth in their goods producing sector. These gains were caused by seasonal advances in the construction industry as well as the automotive and related industries, as local plants recalled personnel who were on temporary lay-offs.

During May, the average hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries showed a small decrease in eight out of the 10 major labor market areas in Michigan. The losses were due mostly to small declines in the durable goods industries. The average workweek moved up in five of the major areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in all those areas to rise. The largest gains were reflected in the Detroit and Flint areas with increases of $4.46 and $3.63, respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
April and May 1994

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Apr.	May	Apr.	May	Apr.	May
Ann Arbor	45.7	45.4	765.47	752.28	16.75	16.57
Benton Harbor	42.7	42.5	492.76	483.65	11.54	11.38
Detroit	46.5	47.0	807.70	812.16	17.37	17.28
Flint	48.2	48.3	1051.72	1055.35	21.82	21.85
Grand Rapids	42.6	42.5	559.76	558.02	13.14	13.13
Jackson	43.0	43.3	493.64	495.78	11.48	11.45
Kalamazoo	44.9	44.5	675.30	667.05	15.04	14.99
Lansing	45.6	45.9	823.08	825.28	18.05	17.98
Saginaw	46.0	46.3	840.42	842.66	18.27	18.20
Upper Peninsula	40.4	40.4	451.67	452.48	11.18	11.20

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

Alcona County
Alger County
Alpena County
Antrim County
Arenac County
Baraga County
Battle Creek City
Bay City
Benzie County
Berrien County
Branch County
Burton City
Cass County
Charlevoix County
Cheboygan County
Chippewa County
Clare County
Clinton Township
Delta County
Detroit City
Dickinson County
Emmet County
Flint City
Gladwin County
Gogebic County
Grand Rapids City
Gratiot County
Highland Park City
Hillsdale County
Houghton County
Huron County
Inkster City
Ionia County
Iosco County
Iron County
Jackson City
Jackson County Bal.
Kalamazoo City
Kalkaska County
Keweenaw County
Lake County
Lapeer County
Lenawee County
Luce County
Mackinac County
Macomb County Bal.
Madison Heights City
Manistee County
Marquette County
Mason County
Mecosta County
Menominee County
Midland County Bal.
Missaukee County
Monroe County
Montcalm County
Montmorency County
Mount Morris Township
Muskegon City
Muskegon County Bal.
Newaygo County
Oceana County
Ogemaw County
Ontonagon County
Osceola County
Otsego County
Pontiac City
Port Huron City
Presque Isle County
Roscommon County
Roseville City
Saginaw City
Sanilac County
Schoolcraft County
Shiawassee County
St. Clair County Bal.
St. Joseph County
Tuscola County
Van Buren County
Warren City
Wexford County

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The Department of Labor issues the Labor Surplus Area listings on fiscal year basis. The listings become effective on October 1st and stay in effect through the following September 30th. Some significant changes were made in this year's listings. Seventeen areas were removed, and one added. The areas removed were: Barry County, Bay County Bal., Calhoun County Bal., Clinton County, East Detroit City, Ferndale city, Flint Township, Genesee County Bal., Grand Traverse County, Lansing City, Leelanau County, Lincoln Park City, Saginaw County Bal., Shelby Township, Taylor City, Waterford Township, Ypsilanti Township. The only area added was Kalamazoo City.

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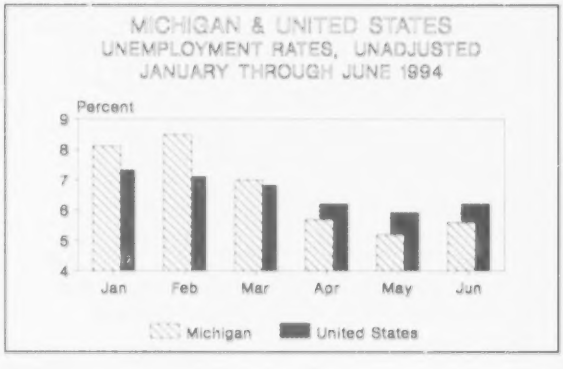
MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 50 Number 6 *August 1994*

LABOR FORCE INCREASES SEASONALLY IN JUNE

The number of individuals in Michigan's labor force continued to advance, as the total number of workers with jobs reached an all-time high in June. Despite the seasonal rise in the state's unemployment rate to 5.6 percent from 5.2 in May (unadjusted), June was the third consecutive month this year that Michigan's unemployment rate was below the nation's rate. The U.S. jobless rate also moved upward during the month, and settled at 6.2 percent, up from 5.9 percent in May.

During the month of June, the number of unemployed workers in Michigan advanced by 21,000 to 270,000, while employment jumped by 42,000 to a record high of 4,538,000. The labor force also increased during the month, reaching 4,808,000, a climb of 63,000 over May. The gain in Michigan's jobless rate was primarily the result of seasonal increase in the labor force, as students and other individuals continued looking for summer employment.



RECREATION AND TOURISM EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS

Total wage and salary employment in Michigan continued to advance, as industry jobs rose to 4,124,100 in June. Employment opportunities rose by more than 14,000, concentrating mostly in the goods producing sector. Goods producing jobs moved up by 22,200, as a result of seasonal gains in the construction industry. Service producing employment lost 3,000 positions over the month. Strong seasonal advances in the recreation, amusement and tourism industries were not enough to make up for the temporary job loss caused by the closing of state and local educational facilities for the summer.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1994		1994	
	May	Jun.	May	Jun.
Manufacturing	16.17	16.15	44.8	44.5
Durables	17.23	17.22	45.7	45.2
Motor Vehicles	21.33	21.27	47.3	46.9
Nondurables	12.67	12.71	42.1	42.4

In June, the average hourly earnings in the state's manufacturing industries declined by 2 cents to $16.15, while the average workweek dropped to 44.5 hours from 44.8 hours the previous month. The loss was due to fewer hours of overtime in automotive and related industries. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing declined to $718.67, a drop of $5.75 from May's total.

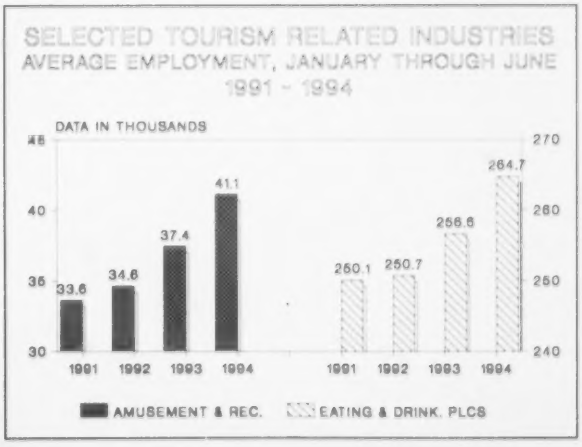
TRAVEL & TOURISM SUMMER 1994

The travel and tourism industry in Michigan is an important source of revenue for local businesses and provides many job opportunities for area workers. Michigan's Travel Bureau reports that in 1993, direct spending by tourists generated nearly $7.4 billion in revenues and employed over 114,500 workers.

The summer jobs generated by the tourism and recreational industries are divided mainly between the retail and service sectors of the economy. The travel-related retail industries include eating and drinking places, gasoline stations as well as recreational trailer and boat dealers. Service industries benefiting from travel expenditures are hotels and motels, rooming and boarding houses, camps and trailer parks and amusement and recreation.

The strong uptrend in Michigan's economy over the last year has had a positive effect on the state's travel industry. After several years of slack activity and weak employment pattern, the travel sector experienced a healthy increase in 1993. Analysis of Michigan's travel activity shows a 5 percent increase in travel volume and spending over last summer. From an employment perspective, the number of jobs in tourist related industries expanded by 14 thousand between 1992 and 1993.

Several factors, in addition to the favorable economy are expected to promote travel and tourist activity this summer. These include improvement in consumer confidence and the trend in stable or declining gasoline prices. Overall, most analysts expect solid gains varying from 5 to 6 percent this summer in the travel industry.



	Michigan (Data in Thousands)		
	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,808	4,745	4,822
Employment	4,538	4,496	4,465
Unemployment	270	249	357
Rate (Percent)	5.6	5.2	7.4
Place of Work			
Total Employment	4,124	4,110	4,005
Goods Producing	1,104	1,082	1,053
Const. & Mining	157	149	149
Manufacturing	947	933	903
Durable Goods	705	696	668
Primary Metals	37	36	36
Fabricated Metals	122	121	116
Trans. Equip.	296	293	278
Nondurable Goods	242	238	235
Food & Kindred	43	42	45
Other Nondurable	199	196	190
Service Producing	3,020	3,028	2,952
Tran. Comm. Util.	162	161	159
Wholesale Trade	205	200	199
Retail Trade	772	763	746
General Merch.	121	120	117
Eating & Drinking	278	277	270
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	199	196	195
Finance	85	84	83
Services	1,066	1,058	1026
Business Services	222	220	206
Health Services	339	335	331
Other Services	505	503	489
Government	617	650	628
Federal	57	56	57
State	148	159	148
Local	413	435	422
Labor Disputes	0.7	0.2	0.3

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

MOST AREAS SHOW SEASONAL GAINS IN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

The jobless rate increased in all but two of Michigan's major labor market areas, as the number of summer jobseekers outpaced the number of job openings during June. Normal seasonal increases in both the labor force and employment were recorded in most of the state's major areas. The Lansing area, with a strong concentration of state and local education, was the only major labor market area to experience a drop in both labor force and employment.

Among Michigan's major areas, Ann Arbor had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.5 percent, followed by Lansing with 4.1 percent and Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo both with 4.6 percent. The Upper Peninsula, which typically has a seasonal upswing in employment during the summer, was the only area to show a decline in unemployment for the month, as its jobless rate fell to 8.0 percent. Despite the decline, the 15-county area still showed the highest unemployment rate among Michigan's major labor market areas. The rate drop in the Upper Peninsula is attributed to strong seasonal employment gains in the tourism, amusement and recreation industries.

MIXED PICTURE IN PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Wage and salary employment in the major areas again revealed a mixed picture that is typical for the month of June. On one hand, employment increased in summer related industries such as tourism, amusement, recreation, and construction. On the other hand, most educational facilities closed shop for the summer, temporarily reducing their staff until September, and causing employment to drop in state and local education. In many areas, the gains in the summer related industries more than made up for the losses in education. Among the major areas, only the Lansing area showed a noticeable decrease in it's employment levels, due to the end of the spring semester at Michigan State University.

During June, the average hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries increased in six out of the 10 major labor market areas in Michigan. The gains were due mostly to small advances in the durable goods industries. The average workweek moved down in eight of the major areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in six areas to decrease. The largest losses were reflected in the Detroit and Flint areas with total declines of $14.31 and $12.87, respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
May and June 1994

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	May	Jun.	May	Jun.	May	Jun.
Ann Arbor	45.9	45.3	766.99	754.70	16.71	16.66
Benton Harbor	42.5	42.9	483.65	492.49	11.38	11.48
Detroit	46.9	46.1	811.84	797.53	17.31	17.30
Flint	48.0	47.5	1050.72	1037.85	21.89	21.85
Grand Rapids	42.4	42.7	556.29	564.07	13.12	13.21
Jackson	43.5	42.8	495.46	497.76	11.39	11.63
Kalamazoo	44.7	44.6	670.05	673.91	14.99	15.11
Lansing	45.9	45.8	824.82	824.40	17.97	18.00
Saginaw	46.6	46.4	844.39	841.70	18.12	18.14
Upper Peninsula	40.7	40.0	451.77	440.40	11.10	11.01

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids - Muskegon			Jackson		
	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	198,700	196,400	201,900	528,100	523,000	527,500	74,900	73,700	75,000
Employment	182,900	182,500	182,400	503,600	501,300	495,000	70,200	69,500	69,200
Unemployment	15,800	13,900	19,500	24,400	21,700	32,500	4,600	4,100	5,800
Rate (Percent)	7.9	7.1	9.7	4.6	4.1	6.2	6.2	5.6	7.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	167,800	168,000	165,000	481,000	480,300	465,900	56,900	56,700	55,500
Construction & Mining	5,400	4,700	5,200	21,400	20,400	19,900	1,800	1,700	1,600
Manufacturing	47,400	46,900	45,600	141,000	138,600	135,200	12,800	12,800	12,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	4,300	4,200	4,700	17,400	17,100	17,000	3,700	3,600	3,600
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,900	7,000	30,000	29,800	29,500	2,200	2,200	2,200
Retail Trade	33,200	32,800	32,900	85,300	85,200	84,400	11,500	11,300	11,200
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,400	6,300	6,300	19,400	19,200	19,400	1,900	1,900	1,900
Services	41,900	41,800	40,800	116,200	117,300	110,900	13,000	12,800	12,600
Government	22,500	24,300	22,400	50,200	52,500	49,600	10,000	10,300	10,200
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	200	0	100	100	0	0

	Upper Peninsula			Grand Traverse LMA			Missaukee-Wexford LMA		
	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	156,200	153,100	155,300	68,600	65,400	67,200	20,600	19,900	20,100
Employment	143,600	140,400	141,200	65,200	62,100	62,700	18,900	18,400	18,200
Unemployment	12,600	12,700	14,100	3,500	3,400	4,500	1,700	1,500	1,900
Rate (Percent)	8.0	8.3	9.1	5.0	5.1	6.6	8.3	7.4	9.5
Place of Work									
Total Employment	125,700	124,000	121,900	56,200	54,000	53,500	16,600	16,300	15,600
Construction & Mining	8,600	7,800	8,700	5,100	4,900	4,900	500	400	500
Manufacturing	15,800	15,400	15,500	7,400	7,100	7,000	5,000	4,900	4,400
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,900	5,600	5,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	700	700	700
Wholesale Trade	3,500	3,400	3,400	2,000	1,900	1,900	500	500	500
Retail Trade	26,800	25,800	25,600	13,400	12,400	12,800	3,400	3,400	3,300
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	4,300	4,300	4,300	2,200	2,200	2,100	400	400	400
Services	27,600	26,400	26,100	16,900	16,100	15,700	3,400	3,300	3,300
Government	33,200	35,300	32,500	7,400	7,600	7,300	2,600	2,700	2,600
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

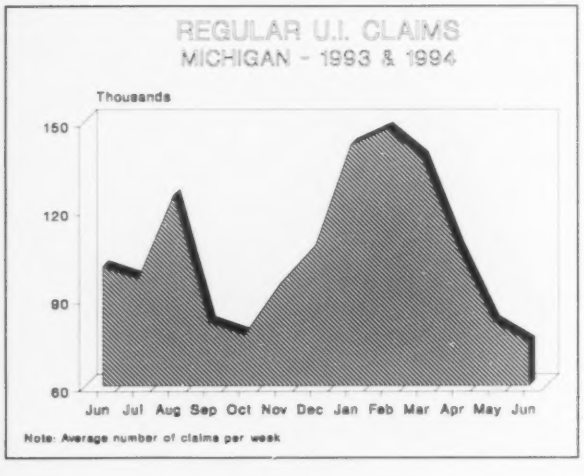
Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Benton Harbor			Detroit (Data in Thousands)		
	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	281,200	278,600	283,000	83,500	83,200	84,200	2,155	2,126	2,163
Employment	271,200	269,800	270,100	78,400	78,500	77,800	2,038	2,019	1,994
Unemployment	10,000	8,800	12,900	5,000	4,700	6,400	117	107	169
Rate (Percent)	3.5	3.2	4.6	6.0	5.7	7.6	5.4	5.0	7.8
Place of Work									
Total Employment	246,800	247,200	243,000	68,400	69,100	67,300	1,945	1,930	1,888
Construction & Mining	7,000	6,800	6,700	2,000	1,900	1,900	64	61	60
Manufacturing	54,500	54,100	54,200	20,600	20,400	20,200	435	429	408
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,400	5,400	5,500	2,900	2,800	2,800	87	87	85
Wholesale Trade	7,600	7,600	7,500	2,300	2,300	2,200	114	112	113
Retail Trade	40,900	40,700	40,000	12,800	12,600	12,500	344	342	338
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	9,600	9,500	9,500	2,600	2,600	2,500	111	109	109
Services	57,300	56,900	55,900	16,700	17,100	16,100	561	554	542
Government	64,600	66,400	63,700	8,600	9,300	9,000	231	236	233
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0

	Kalamazoo - Battle Creek			Lansing			Saginaw - Bay - Midland		
	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993	Jun 1994	May 1994	Jun 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	225,100	223,800	227,100	235,100	236,500	237,000	197,900	194,400	197,500
Employment	214,800	213,500	213,600	225,400	227,800	225,100	185,900	183,000	183,300
Unemployment	10,300	10,300	13,400	9,700	8,700	12,000	12,000	11,300	14,200
Rate (Percent)	4.6	4.6	5.9	4.1	3.7	5.0	6.1	5.8	7.2
Place of Work									
Total Employment	196,700	196,900	193,400	213,900	219,100	211,700	168,600	168,000	165,600
Construction & Mining	7,200	6,800	6,800	6,700	6,400	6,500	8,100	7,600	7,900
Manufacturing	50,300	49,900	49,700	29,700	29,500	28,500	41,500	40,600	41,200
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,400	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,600
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,900	6,800	8,200	8,100	7,900	6,500	6,400	6,100
Retail Trade	36,400	36,700	35,700	39,700	39,500	39,400	37,000	35,700	35,400
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	10,500	10,400	10,200	12,500	12,400	12,500	6,400	6,300	6,300
Services	47,300	46,900	46,100	49,500	49,300	48,400	41,000	41,800	40,600
Government	31,700	33,100	31,800	61,100	67,600	62,100	21,600	23,200	21,500
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0

JOBLESS BENEFIT CLAIMS DOWN

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits dropped for the fourth consecutive month in June 1994. The regular unemployment insurance (U.I.) claimsload averaged 74,624 per week during the month, approximately 7,100 less than the May total. The 8.7 percent decline was primarily due to recalls in the automotive and auto-related industries. In June 1993, the number of claimants drawing unemployment insurance benefits under the regular benefit program was higher, averaging 100,505.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
JUNE 1994

	Index No.	% Changes from Last Period	% Changes from Last Year
Detroit	144.8	+1.5	+4.1
U.S.	148.0	+0.3	+2.5

DETROIT CPI RISES IN JUNE

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area rose from 142.6 in April to 144.8 in June. The 1.5 percent increase was primarily due to higher costs for medical care and transportation. Between June 1993 and June 1994, the cost of living in the Detroit area advanced by 4.1 percent.

At the national level, the June cost of living climbed over the month by 0.3 percent and by 2.5 percent over the year. The consumer price index increases in June resulted from higher costs for transportation and medical care.

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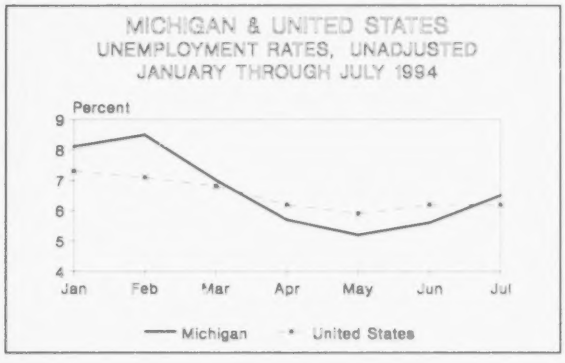
MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 50 Number 7 *September 1994*

UNEMPLOYMENT UP IN JULY

The unemployment rate in Michigan advanced by 0.9 percentage points, as the jobless rate rose from 5.6 percent in June to 6.5 percent in July (unadjusted). This was the first increase in the unemployment rate in Michigan since February of 1994. This was also the first month since March 1994, in which Michigan's unemployment rate rose above the nation's rate. The U.S. jobless rate in July remained unchanged at 6.2 percent, despite small seasonal increases in the labor force.



During the month of July, the number of unemployed individuals in Michigan expanded by 46,000 to 316,000, while employment declined by 20,000 to total 4,518,000. The labor force increased during the month, reaching 4,834,000, a gain of 26,000 over June. The increase in unemployment occurred as summer jobseekers continued to enter the job market, while employment levels dropped in the motor vehicle and related industries.

SEASONAL DECLINE IN PAYROLL LEVELS

Michigan's wage and salary employment declined during the month, as total industry jobs fell to 4,072,800 in July. Employment opportunities decreased by 549,700 as losses were centered in both the service producing and goods producing sectors. Service producing employment fell by 44,300, primarily due to seasonal reductions, as local educational institutions dropped payroll levels for the summer vacation period. Goods producing jobs fell by 10,300, due to seasonal layoffs in the automotive and related industries, as plants closed temporarily for annual model changeover.

In July, the average hourly earnings in the state's manufacturing industries declined by 8 cents to $16.07, while the average workweek fell to 42.9 hours from 44.6 hours the previous month. The loss reflected less overtime in the transportation equipment and related industries. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $689.40, a drop of $30.89 from June's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

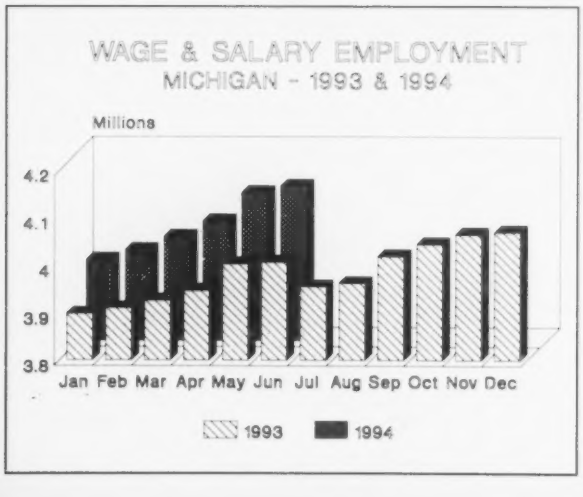
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1994		1994	
	Jun.	Jul.	Jun.	Jul.
Manufacturing	16.15	16.07	44.6	42.9
Durables	17.21	17.20	45.3	43.4
Motor Vehicles	21.24	21.48	47.1	44.3
Nondurables	12.72	12.62	42.4	41.5

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
MID - YEAR REPORT
MICHIGAN, 1994

Wage and salary employment in Michigan advanced steadily throughout the first six months of 1994, averaging 4,043,600, an increase of 96,700 or 2.5 percent over the same period in 1993. Employment opportunities expanded in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy.

Employment in the goods producing industries totaled 1,065,100, an increase of 35,900 or 3.5 percent over last year's January through June period. The highest percentage gains (5.0 percent or 6,000 new openings), were recorded in construction, while manufacturing industries advanced by 30,100 or 3.3 percent over last year's total. Transportation equipment exhibited steady signs of recovery, adding 10,800 jobs or 3.8 percent over the same period in 1993. Nondurable goods continued its solid expansion observed in recent years, increasing employment by 6,200 positions or 2.7 percent.

The service producing industries accounted for most of the advance in wage and salary employment. Over the first six months of 1994, employment opportunities increased by 60,800, as gains were centered mainly in private services (business, health and social services), and retail trade (eating and drinking places as well as general merchandise and department stores). The private service industry sector gained 38,300 or 3.8 percent of last year's total, while retail trade added 20,200 jobs or 2.8 percent. Total government employment remained virtually unchanged, averaging 646,100.



	Michigan (Data in Thousands)		
	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,834	4,808	4,834
Employment	4,518	4,538	4,457
Unemployment	316	270	377
Rate (Percent)	6.5	5.6	7.8
Place of Work			
Total Employment	4,073	4,128	3,954
Goods Producing	1,093	1,104	1,044
Const. & Mining	165	157	158
Manufacturing	928	947	885
Durable Goods	685	705	652
Primary Metals	36	37	35
Fabricated Metals	117	122	112
Trans. Equip.	284	296	268
Nondurable Goods	243	242	234
Food & Kindred	46	43	47
Other Nondurable	197	199	187
Service Producing	2,979	3,024	2,910
Tran. Comm. Util.	161	162	158
Wholesale Trade	202	203	199
Retail Trade	770	772	745
General Merch.	120	121	117
Eating & Drinking	279	278	270
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	199	198	196
Finance	84	85	83
Services	1,071	1,068	1,028
Business Services	224	222	205
Health Services	341	339	332
Other Services	506	507	491
Government	577	621	584
Federal	57	57	57
State	149	149	150
Local	371	415	377
Labor Disputes	1.2	0.7	0.2

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

UNEMPLOYMENT UP IN MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

The jobless rate rose in all but one of Michigan's labor market areas, as workers looking for summer employment continued entering the labor market and outpaced seasonal employment gains in construction, amusement, recreation, hotels, and eating and drinking places. Only the Upper Peninsula, responding to seasonal influx of tourists, showed a decline in its unemployment rate during July. As expected, total employment levels were down in most areas during the month as short term job losses in the education and automotive and related industries more than offset seasonal gains in the construction and private services industries.

Among Michigan's major areas, Lansing had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.3 percent, followed by Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids areas with 4.6 and 5.2 percent, respectively. The Flint area had the highest rate at 9.3 percent. The Flint and Detroit areas experienced the largest rate increases in July, as unemployment in both areas climbed by 1.4 percentage points. Both areas have large auto industry concentrations and were affected by the industry's reduced activity during the month.

SEASONAL DECLINES PUSH PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DOWN

Total wage and salary employment was down in eight of the 10 major labor market areas. Employment losses were reflected in both the government and goods producing sectors of the economy. Local government employment declined as educational facilities continued to reduce employment levels during the summer recess period. In the goods producing industries, employment decreased as a result of temporary layoffs in the automobile and auto-related industries. Among the state's major areas, Flint experienced the largest percentage drop at 2.4 percent, followed by Lansing with 2.0 percent. Only the Upper peninsula and Benton Harbor exhibited small increases for the month.

During July, the average hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries dropped in five out of the 10 major labor market areas in Michigan. The losses were due to seasonal declines in the automotive and related industries. The average workweek moved down in seven major areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in eight areas to fall. The largest losses were reflected in the Saginaw-Bay-Midland and Lansing areas with decreases of $117.47 and $110.30, respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
June and July 1994

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	June	July	June	July	June	July
Ann Arbor	45.2	42.5	753.48	716.12	16.67	16.85
Benton Harbor	42.9	43.3	492.06	509.21	11.47	11.76
Detroit	46.0	44.4	792.12	779.22	17.22	17.55
Flint	48.5	47.7	1072.33	1057.99	22.11	22.18
Grand Rapids	42.6	42.3	562.75	543.13	13.21	12.84
Jackson	42.6	43.2	495.44	488.59	11.63	11.31
Kalamazoo	44.6	42.9	675.69	631.06	15.15	14.71
Lansing	45.8	41.4	824.86	714.56	18.01	17.26
Saginaw	46.5	42.3	841.65	724.18	18.10	17.12
Upper Peninsula	40.3	41.3	442.49	457.19	10.98	11.07

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids - Muskegon			Jackson		
	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	198,900	198,700	201,800	529,300	528,600	525,100	74,900	74,900	75,000
Employment	180,500	183,000	180,300	501,900	504,300	491,200	70,000	70,200	69,100
Unemployment	18,400	15,800	21,500	27,400	24,300	33,900	4,800	4,700	5,900
Rate (Percent)	9.3	7.9	10.7	5.2	4.6	6.4	6.4	6.2	7.9
Place of Work									
Total Employment	163,900	167,900	161,300	475,400	481,900	458,700	56,200	56,900	54,700
Construction & Mining	6,000	5,300	5,600	22,200	21,400	20,800	1,900	1,800	1,700
Manufacturing	45,900	47,500	44,800	140,400	141,300	132,400	12,700	12,800	12,000
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	4,200	4,200	4,600	17,300	17,400	17,000	3,600	3,700	3,600
Wholesale Trade	6,700	6,900	6,900	30,200	30,100	29,700	2,200	2,200	2,200
Retail Trade	33,300	33,100	32,900	84,400	85,500	83,700	11,600	11,500	11,400
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,500	6,400	6,300	19,600	19,400	19,300	1,900	1,900	1,900
Services	41,600	42,000	40,400	116,000	116,100	111,600	12,900	13,000	12,500
Government	19,700	22,400	19,700	45,300	50,800	44,200	9,300	10,000	9,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	200	200	100	100	100	0

	Upper Peninsula			Grand Traverse LMA			Alcona-Iosco LMA		
	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	158,300	156,000	156,800	71,100	68,700	69,800	16,200	16,100	16,000
Employment	146,400	143,500	143,800	67,400	65,200	65,200	14,600	14,600	14,000
Unemployment	11,800	12,500	13,000	3,700	3,500	4,600	1,700	1,500	2,000
Rate (Percent)	7.5	8.0	8.3	5.2	5.0	6.6	10.1	9.3	12.4
Place of Work									
Total Employment	126,800	125,800	123,200	57,800	56,300	55,100	10,400	10,600	9,900
Construction & Mining	8,900	8,600	8,900	5,100	5,100	4,900	600	600	600
Manufacturing	15,900	15,800	15,500	7,600	7,400	6,800	2,000	2,100	2,000
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,000	5,900	5,900	2,000	1,900	2,000	600	600	400
Wholesale Trade	3,500	3,500	3,400	2,000	2,000	1,900	100	100	100
Retail Trade	27,400	26,900	26,200	14,000	13,400	13,500	2,500	2,400	2,400
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	4,400	4,400	4,400	2,200	2,200	2,100	400	400	400
Services	28,400	27,600	27,000	18,300	16,900	17,200	2,100	2,000	2,000
Government	32,400	33,200	32,000	6,800	7,500	6,700	2,200	2,400	2,100
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Benton Harbor			Detroit (Data in Thousands)		
	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	281,100	281,300	281,100	84,300	83,400	84,600	2,170	2,154	2,172
Employment	268,200	271,300	266,800	79,100	78,400	78,100	2,021	2,037	1,990
Unemployment	12,900	10,000	14,300	5,200	5,000	6,500	148	117	182
Rate (Percent)	4.6	3.5	5.1	6.2	6.0	7.6	6.8	5.4	8.4
Place of Work									
Total Employment	242,600	247,000	238,800	68,700	68,400	67,200	1,916	1,946	1,862
Construction & Mining	7,200	7,000	7,000	2,100	2,000	2,000	68	63	63
Manufacturing	53,400	54,500	51,500	20,800	20,600	20,200	424	435	400
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,400	5,400	5,400	2,900	2,900	2,900	87	87	85
Wholesale Trade	7,700	7,600	7,400	2,300	2,300	2,300	113	114	112
Retail Trade	40,500	40,900	40,000	12,800	12,800	12,500	342	343	338
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	9,600	9,600	9,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	110	110	109
Services	57,400	57,300	56,300	16,700	16,700	16,000	559	561	540
Government	61,300	64,600	61,700	8,400	8,600	8,700	213	233	214
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.2	0

	Kalamazoo - Battle Creek			Lansing			Saginaw - Bay - Midland		
	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993	Jul 1994	Jun 1994	Jul 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	225,500	225,100	226,900	232,500	235,200	235,400	198,700	198,200	198,300
Employment	213,400	214,900	213,000	222,400	225,300	222,800	186,300	186,200	183,300
Unemployment	12,100	10,300	13,900	10,100	10,000	12,700	12,300	12,000	14,900
Rate (Percent)	5.4	4.6	6.1	4.3	4.2	5.4	6.2	6.1	7.5
Place of Work									
Total Employment	194,400	196,900	191,000	209,600	213,900	207,900	169,200	169,900	164,500
Construction & Mining	7,500	7,200	7,100	7,000	6,700	6,900	8,200	8,100	8,100
Manufacturing	50,100	50,300	49,000	28,800	29,700	28,200	42,000	41,600	40,500
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,400	6,300	6,300	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,500	6,600
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,900	6,800	8,100	8,100	7,900	6,600	6,500	6,200
Retail Trade	36,000	36,400	35,600	39,600	39,700	38,900	36,700	36,800	35,700
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	10,600	10,500	10,200	12,600	12,500	12,400	6,300	6,400	6,300
Services	47,300	47,300	46,100	49,300	49,500	48,200	42,000	41,800	40,800
Government	29,800	32,000	29,900	57,900	61,300	59,100	21,000	22,300	20,300
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

Alcona County
Alger County
Alpena County
Antrim County
Arenac County
Baraga County
Battle Creek City
Bay City
Benzie County
Berrien County
Branch County
Burton City
Cass County
Charlevoix County
Cheboygan County
Chippewa County
Clare County
Clinton Township
Delta County
Detroit City
Dickinson County
Emmet County
Flint City
Gladwin County
Gogebic County
Grand Rapids City
Gratiot County
Highland Park City
Hillsdale County
Houghton County
Huron County
Inkster City
Ionia County
Iosco County
Iron County
Jackson City
Jackson County Bal.
Kalamazoo City
Kalkaska County
Keweenaw County
Lake County
Lapeer County
Lenawee County
Luce County
Mackinac County
Macomb County Bal.
Madison Heights City
Manistee County
Marquette County
Mason County
Mecosta County
Menominee County
Midland County Bal.
Missaukee County
Monroe County
Montcalm County
Montmorency County
Mount Morris Township
Muskegon City
Muskegon County Bal.
Newaygo County
Oceana County
Ogemaw County
Ontonagon County
Osceola County
Otsego County
Pontiac City
Port Huron City
Presque Isle County
Roscommon County
Roseville City
Saginaw City
Sanilac County
Schoolcraft County
Shiawassee County
St. Clair County Bal.
St. Joseph County
Tuscola County
Van Buren County
Warren City
Wexford County

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The Department of Labor issues the Labor Surplus Area listings on fiscal year basis. The listings become effective on October 1st and stay in effect through the following September 30th. Some significant changes were made in this year's listings. Seventeen areas were removed, and one added. The areas removed were: Barry County, Bay County Bal., Calhoun County Bal., Clinton County, East Detroit City, Ferndale city, Flint Township, Genesee County Bal., Grand Traverse County, Lansing City, Leelanau County, Lincoln Park City, Saginaw County Bal., Shelby Township, Taylor City, Waterford Township, Yipsilanti Township. The only area added was Kalamazoo City.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48202

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For further information please contact: Information and Reports, 313-876-5427.

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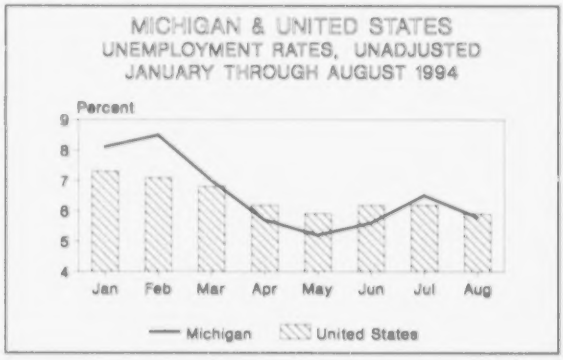
S3980-2

MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

Volume 50 Number 8 *October 1994*

SEASONAL DROP IN LABOR FORCE BRINGS UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN

Michigan's unemployment rate decreased by 0.7 percentage points, as the jobless rate fell to 5.8 percent in August (unadjusted). This was the fourth month this year in which Michigan's unemployment rate stood below the national level (5.9 percent). In addition to the rate decline, another positive sign for the state's economy, was a significant drop in the volume of UI claims. In August, the number of unemployment benefit claims fell to 71,000, the lowest level recorded since November 1973.



During the month of August, the number of unemployed workers in Michigan fell by 21,000 to 280,000, while total employment advanced by 36,000, to a record high of 4,545,000. The labor force contracted during the month, reaching 4,825,000, a drop of 9,000 from July. The decline in Michigan's jobless rate was primarily the result of a seasonal decline in the work force, as college students dropped out of the labor force and returned to school.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UP IN AUGUST

Wage and salary employment increased again, as Michigan's industry jobs moved up to 4,095,300 in August. Employment opportunities expanded by 25,100, as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors. Goods producing jobs increased by 17,900, mostly due to recalls in the transportation equipment and related industries. Service employment climbed by 6,900 jobs during the month, as the tourism, travel and recreation season reached its peak. Most of the gains were recorded by the private services industry with an increase of close to 5,000 positions.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
MICHIGAN

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	1994		1994	
	Jul.	Aug.	Jul.	Aug.
Manufacturing	16.04	16.08	42.9	44.6
Durables	17.15	17.14	43.3	45.5
Motor Vehicles	21.43	21.08	44.0	47.5
Nondurables	12.63	12.72	41.5	42.0

In August, the average hourly earnings in the state's manufacturing industries advanced by 4 cents to $16.08, while the average workweek increased to 44.6 hours, up from 42.9 hours the previous month. The gains were an outcome of additional hours of overtime, worked in the automotive and related industries. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing reached $717.17, a climb of $29.05 over July's total.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION INFORMATION REPORT

The report titled "Labor Market Information For Affirmative Action Programs, 1993" is designed to assist employers in evaluating the utilization of women and minorities in their work force and in establishing goals to improve such utilization. The report was prepared by the Michigan Employment Security Commission (MESC) in accordance with United States Department of Labor guidelines covering the affirmative action information as agreed to by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC).

The Affirmative Action Report, 1993 contains 1990 census population and occupation information; 1993 labor force demographics and 1993 occupational distribution of job service applicants. The report has been designed in a more user friendly format and is more comprehensive containing statistics for the state, its Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), its Labor Market Areas (LMAs) and the nation. The publication is available for $12.00 (price includes postage and handling). All orders must be prepaid.

To order the report, make check or money order payable to:
Treasurer State of Michigan (MESC)

Mail to: Michigan Employment
Security Commission
Information and Reports Section
7310 Woodward Ave., Room 520
Detroit, Michigan 48202

The report is updated annually and is available for distribution by late spring. For further information please contact the **MESC**, Information and Reports Section, at (313) 876-5427.

Michigan
(Data in Thousands)

	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	4,825	4,834	4,814
Employment	4,545	4,518	4,510
Unemployment	280	316	304
Rate (Percent)	5.8	6.5	6.3
Place of Work			
Total Employment	4,095	4,070	3,961
Goods Producing	1,110	1,092	1,053
Const. & Mining	166	165	157
Manufacturing	944	926	896
Durable Goods	698	684	659
Primary Metals	37	36	36
Fabricated Metals	122	117	114
Trans. Equip.	292	282	271
Nondurable Goods	246	243	237
Food & Kindred	46	46	48
Other Nondurable	200	197	189
Service Producing	2,986	2,979	2,908
Tran. Comm. Util.	162	161	158
Wholesale Trade	201	202	197
Retail Trade	771	768	748
General Merch.	122	120	118
Eating & Drinking	279	279	270
Fin. Ins. Real Est.	198	199	196
Finance	84	85	83
Services	1,075	1,071	1032
Business Services	227	223	209
Health Services	341	341	332
Other Services	507	507	491
Government	578	578	578
Federal	57	57	57
State	149	149	148
Local	371	372	373
Labor Disputes	0.6	1.2	2.2

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids - Muskegon			Jackson		
	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	198,600	199,500	198,900	530,500	529,700	524,900	75,500	74,900	74,500
Employment	182,700	181,100	181,300	505,400	502,300	498,100	70,600	70,100	69,700
Unemployment	15,900	18,400	17,600	25,100	27,400	26,800	4,900	4,800	4,800
Rate (Percent)	8.0	9.2	8.9	4.7	5.2	5.1	6.5	6.4	6.4
Place of Work									
Total Employment	165,300	164,700	161,000	479,100	475,700	462,200	56,500	56,200	54,800
Construction & Mining	6,100	6,000	5,800	22,400	22,200	20,900	1,900	1,900	1,700
Manufacturing	45,500	45,900	44,300	141,700	140,400	134,700	12,800	12,700	12,000
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	4,100	4,200	4,500	17,400	17,300	17,100	3,700	3,600	3,600
Wholesale Trade	6,800	6,700	6,800	30,100	30,200	29,700	2,200	2,200	2,200
Retail Trade	33,500	33,300	33,200	85,200	84,400	84,600	11,700	11,600	11,500
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	6,500	6,500	6,300	19,600	19,600	19,500	1,900	1,900	1,800
Services	42,100	41,500	40,800	116,700	116,000	112,000	13,000	12,900	12,600
Government	20,700	20,700	19,400	46,100	45,600	43,900	9,200	9,300	9,300
Labor Disputes	100	0	0	0	200	100	100	100	0

	Upper Peninsula			Grand Traverse LMA			Houghton-Keweenaw LMA		
	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	159,900	158,300	156,800	71,000	71,100	69,700	17,600	17,400	17,000
Employment	147,200	146,500	145,400	67,300	67,400	66,100	16,400	16,300	15,900
Unemployment	12,700	11,900	11,400	3,700	3,700	3,600	1,200	1,100	1,100
Rate (Percent)	7.9	7.5	7.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.4	6.4
Place of Work									
Total Employment	127,600	127,000	121,800	57,500	57,800	55,400	13,900	13,800	13,200
Construction & Mining	9,100	8,900	7,100	5,100	5,100	4,800	800	700	800
Manufacturing	16,000	16,000	15,600	7,400	7,600	7,500	900	900	900
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,000	6,000	5,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	400	400	400
Wholesale Trade	3,500	3,500	3,400	2,000	2,000	1,900	300	300	300
Retail Trade	27,700	27,400	26,300	13,900	14,000	13,300	3,300	3,300	2,800
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	4,400	4,400	4,400	2,200	2,200	2,100	600	600	600
Services	28,400	28,400	27,200	18,300	18,300	17,200	2,900	2,900	2,800
Government	32,500	32,400	32,000	6,800	6,800	6,600	4,700	4,800	4,700
Labor Disputes	400	0	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

JOBLESS RATE DECLINES IN MOST MAJOR AREAS

The August unemployment rate dropped in seven of Michigan's ten major labor market areas, as employment levels advanced throughout the state. Jobless rates rose in Jackson and the Upper Peninsula, and was unchanged in the Lansing area. Total employment climbed in all ten metropolitan areas, as worker callbacks in the automotive and related industries pushed forward job levels in many parts of the state. Several other industries, mainly associated with recreation, travel and tourism, also reported job gains during the month of August.

Among the labor markets, Ann Arbor had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.8 percent, followed by Lansing and Grand Rapids with 4.3 and 4.7 percent, respectively. The Flint area had the highest rate at 8.0 percent, followed by the Upper Peninsula with 7.9 percent. Flint also had the largest rate decline for the month, as its jobless rate fell from 9.2 percent in July. The drop was due largely to auto industry callbacks. Unemployment increases that were recorded in Jackson and the Upper Peninsula were relatively small, and occurred as work force advances outpaced job growth.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT UP IN AUGUST

August wage and salary employment expanded in nine of Michigan's 10 major labor market areas. Only Ann Arbor showed no change. Among the major areas, Benton Harbor experienced the largest employment increase at 1.0 percent, followed by Detroit, Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, all with 0.7 percent. Most areas showed seasonal gains in both their service producing and goods producing industries. In the service producing sector, the largest gains were recorded in the retail trade and private services, while in the goods producing sector, the automotive and related industries showed a strong come back, as local plants recalled personnel who were temporarily laid-off due to model changeover.

During August, average hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries showed an increase in seven out of the 10 major areas in Michigan. The advances were primarily due to seasonal gains in the transportation equipment industry. The average workweek moved up in eight major areas over the month, causing average weekly earnings in all those areas to rise. The largest gains were reflected in the Saginaw and Lansing areas with increases of $74.44 and $60.11, respectively.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS
Major Labor Market Areas
July and August 1994

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Jul.	Aug.	Jul.	Aug.	Jul.	Aug.
Ann Arbor	42.6	45.6	717.38	777.48	16.84	17.05
Benton Harbor	43.3	43.1	509.21	496.94	11.76	11.53
Detroit	44.3	46.8	773.48	806.36	17.46	17.23
Flint	47.7	48.3	1057.99	1071.78	22.18	22.19
Grand Rapids	41.9	42.3	531.71	549.48	12.69	12.99
Jackson	43.4	44.1	491.29	508.03	11.32	11.52
Kalamazoo	42.9	44.1	630.20	655.77	14.69	14.87
Lansing	41.3	44.4	712.01	772.12	17.24	17.39
Saginaw	42.4	45.7	721.65	796.09	17.02	17.42
Upper Peninsula	41.6	40.4	453.86	438.74	10.91	10.86

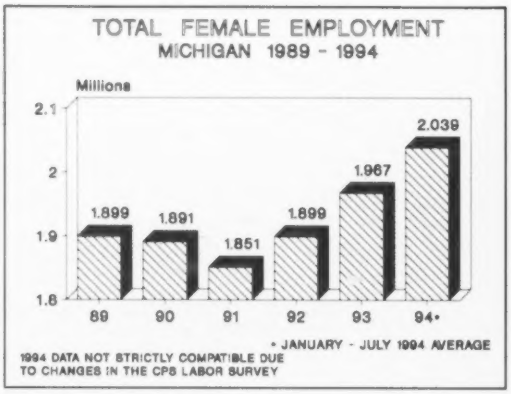
Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Benton Harbor			Detroit (Data in Thousands)		
	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	278,600	280,600	278,600	84,800	84,300	84,400	2,150	2,167	2,158
Employment	268,000	267,700	267,200	79,900	79,100	79,400	2,028	2,019	2,019
Unemployment	10,600	12,900	11,400	4,900	5,200	5,300	123	148	140
Rate (Percent)	3.8	4.6	4.1	5.8	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.8	6.5
Place of Work									
Total Employment	242,200	242,200	236,100	69,400	68,700	67,600	1,927	1,914	1,875
Construction & Mining	7,200	7,200	7,000	2,200	2,100	2,000	68	68	64
Manufacturing	54,000	53,400	51,800	21,000	20,800	20,200	433	422	413
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	5,500	5,400	5,500	3,000	2,900	2,900	87	87	85
Wholesale Trade	7,500	7,700	7,200	2,300	2,300	2,300	112	113	112
Retail Trade	40,200	40,400	40,100	12,900	12,800	12,600	341	342	338
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	9,600	9,600	9,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	109	110	109
Services	57,100	57,100	56,300	16,600	16,700	16,000	563	561	541
Government	61,100	61,300	58,700	8,900	8,400	9,000	213	213	212
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.9	0

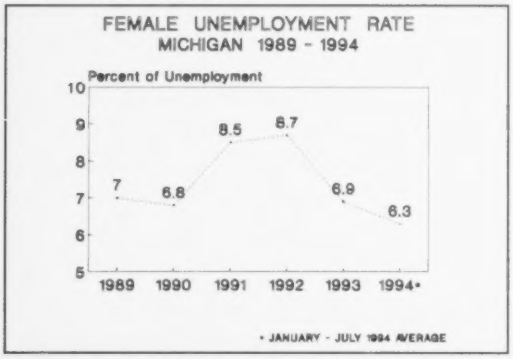
	Kalamazoo - Battle Creek			Lansing			Saginaw - Bay - Midland		
	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993	Aug 1994	Jul 1994	Aug 1993
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	227,000	225,600	228,700	234,200	233,100	232,700	199,200	198,600	198,000
Employment	215,500	213,500	217,600	224,200	223,000	217,400	187,000	186,300	185,900
Unemployment	11,500	12,200	11,100	10,000	10,100	15,400	12,200	12,300	12,100
Rate (Percent)	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.3	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.1
Place of Work									
Total Employment	195,800	194,400	192,300	211,300	210,500	201,700	169,700	169,200	165,500
Construction & Mining	7,500	7,500	7,200	6,900	7,000	6,800	8,500	8,300	8,100
Manufacturing	50,700	50,100	49,700	29,500	28,700	22,300	41,500	41,900	40,900
Tran., Comm. & Utilities	6,400	6,400	6,200	6,400	6,400	6,300	6,500	6,400	6,600
Wholesale Trade	6,900	6,900	6,800	8,200	8,100	8,000	6,600	6,600	6,200
Retail Trade	36,300	36,000	35,700	39,500	39,400	39,000	37,000	36,700	36,000
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	10,700	10,600	10,200	12,600	12,600	12,400	6,400	6,300	6,400
Services	47,700	47,300	46,500	49,000	49,200	48,300	42,100	41,900	40,900
Government	29,600	29,800	30,000	59,200	59,300	58,600	21,100	21,000	20,400
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN MICHIGAN

Following the strong recovery in Michigan's economy, the labor market situation of women in the state has improved noticeably since the 1991 recession. Female employment has advanced steadily and now is higher than the previous peak reached at the end of the 1980's. The female unemployment rate also declined since the end of the recession. In the first seven months of 1994, the average female unemployment rate in Michigan has dropped to its lowest point since 1969.



The number of female workers in Michigan at the end of the 1980's stood at 1,899,000. As the state's economy fell into recession in the early 1990's, female employment decreased by 2.5 percent between 1989 and 1991. However, between 1991 and 1993 female employment has grown by 6.3 percent. This rebound in employment among women, more than recovered the jobs lost during the recession, and brought female employment to a new high of 1,967,000 in 1993. Female employment has also become increasingly full-time in the 1990's. Comparing 1989 and 1993, the number of women holding part time jobs has decreased from 621,000 to 599,000. The proportion of female employment that is full time has expanded from about 67 percent to nearly 70 percent.



Female employment has advanced in most industries in the 1990's. The largest increases however, were recorded in the business and health service areas. Private social services, the restaurant business as well as nonprofit organizations also added a substantial number of female workers during this period. An examination of the occupational trends among women reveals that the executive and managerial group has been the fastest growing category so far in the 1990's. Much of this increase is linked to the service industries, which have a large number of female workers among its ranks. Because the overall job trend in these industries has been quite expansionary, the employment of women in managerial positions has increased even though management hiring in other sectors has been weak.

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